

## Special bank for Kissinger fund proposed by US

The State Department has suggested yesterday that an international agency should be set up to manage the \$25,000m fund proposed by Dr Kissinger to help oil-consuming

countries finance their balance of payments deficits. The aim would be to redistribute deposits by the oil producing countries among the oil consuming nations. The immediate Arab reaction was that they would not accept having their money managed exclusively by the West. They would want a major say in such a bank's decisions.

## Arab fears of control by West

Dr Kissinger's proposal for a special bank to help oil-consuming countries finance their balance of payments deficits has been welcomed by some Arab States, but it has also caused concern among others.

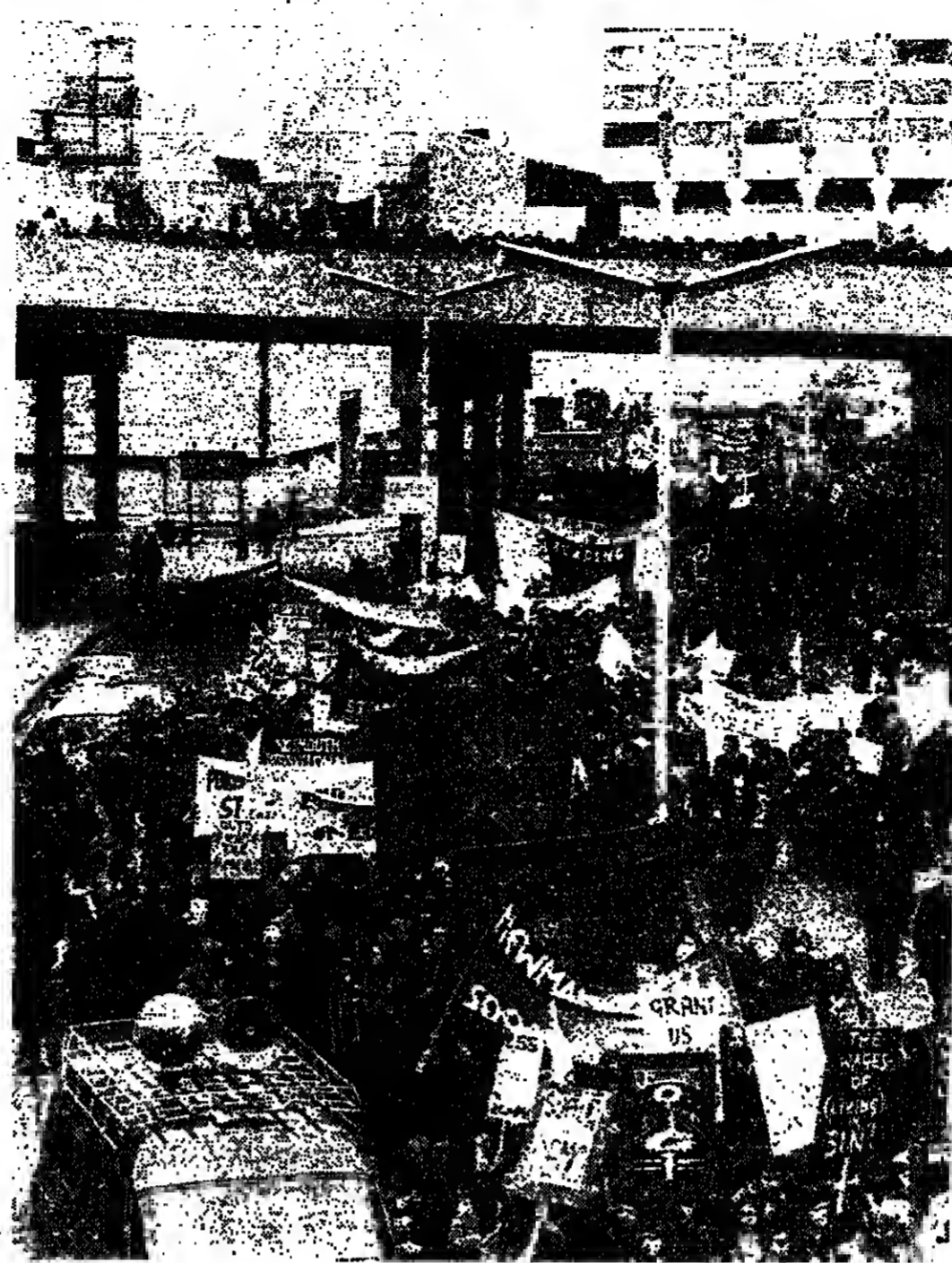
The proposal for a special bank to help oil-consuming countries finance their balance of payments deficits has been welcomed by some Arab States, but it has also caused concern among others. The aim would be to redistribute deposits by the oil producing countries among the oil consuming nations.

The basic idea, they said, is to create a medium-term set of supporting arrangements for the already existing short-term system of swap agreements among the most developed industrial countries. The plan is that the governments of these countries will provide the \$25,000m per year to the central fund, by means of borrowing their contribution from their own domestic capital markets.

Further details of the plan are to be disclosed next Monday by Mr William Simon, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech in New York to the National Foreign Trade Council, the officials said.

Treasury sources stated that Mr Jack Bennett, the Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs, will initiate the negotiating process at a meeting of deputy finance ministers of the Group of Ten in Paris on November 21 and 22.

Officials emphasized that the new plan aims to ensure the smooth redistribution of deposits at banks in the developed oil-consuming countries, to those oil-consuming countries with payments difficulties. "This", the officials added, "can only be done by inter-governmental arrangements and the United States does not believe this matter should be left to the central banks to handle."



Thousands of students marched through London yesterday (above) as a culmination of their week-long demonstration in support of higher grants. They were also asking the Government to restore the cuts in the education budget.

Mr Alastair Stewart, deputy president of the National Union of Students, said that 40,000 students were on the march from Waterloo to Hyde Park, and that this was the largest demonstration of students that there had ever been. Police estimated that 15,000 students started the march, and

thousands more joined it. About 850 police were on duty but there was no trouble during the march. Traffic was diverted from the centre of London and Oxford Street was blocked for about two hours while the students marched through. Mr Stewart said: "We are calling for a full grant for all students over the age of 16." As they marched, Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education, told the Commons that the next few years would be austere for the education service, but that would not mean a period of standstill.

(Pages 2 & 4)

## Final threshold gives £1.20 a week to 10 million workers

By Peter Jay  
Economics Editor

The threshold payments scheme introduced a year ago as an integral part of Phase Three of Mr Heath's counter-inflation policy, has ended with a bang after costing employers about £2,300m on the annual wage bill.

No fewer than three further threshold payments, worth together an extra £1.20 a week to eligible workers, were caused when the retail price index for October, the final month of the 12-month scheme, was published by the Department of Employment yesterday.

The index, at 217.1 (January 16, 1962=100), showed a rise of 17.1 per cent above the base price period for the threshold scheme, October, 1973. Under the scheme the first 6 per cent rise above October, 1973, is disregarded, leaving a further increase of just over 11 per cent. Each 1 per cent has triggered payment of 40p a week for each worker.

Eight threshold payments, worth in all £3.20 a week were caused by earlier retail price index figures for months since April. Thus a further three payments, worth 40p a week each, will be payable next week for weekly paid staff and next month for monthly paid staff.

Despite this temporary blip to the Government's hopes of restraining the pay element in inflation, there is some encouragement in the evidence that retail prices have been rising less rapidly since the summer. Even when seasonally sensitive food prices, which have been moving in a favourable direction since May, are taken out of the picture, the rate of inflation has fallen by about a third since midsummer.

The annual rate of increase in retail prices other than seasonal food prices over the half year to June was 22.2 per cent. The comparable figure for the half year to October is 14.4 per cent.

On the other hand, there is still much suppressed inflation on the way between increases in industry's costs and higher prices passed on to the consumer. After the relaxation of the price code in the Budget, that suppressed inflation must be expected to come through in

final prices over the next six months. That will be added to the cost of current pay settlements, up to 80 per cent of which can now be passed on in higher prices.

With this prospect ahead the fact that three rather than two or even one threshold payments have been caused in this, the last month of the scheme will be an intense disappointment to the Government as well as to employers.

The retail price index stood at 212.9 in September and needed to reach 213.3 to pass the threshold, 215.1 to pass the second and 217 to cause three.

Those represented respectively increases of 0.2 per cent, 1 per cent and 1.9 per cent over the September index level. In June, July and September the index rose on average 1 per cent a month. In August, under the impact of the 2 per cent cut in value-added tax announced by the Chancellor on July 22, the index only rose 0.1 per cent.

There was therefore some hope that the threshold scheme, much disliked by the Labour Government, who inherited it from their predecessors, might end with a total of only nine thresholds, worth £3.60 a man a week.

Dashed by the 2 per cent jump in retail prices in October and by the fact that the rise in the index reached the level necessary for an extra payout. The scheme has thus ended £4.40 a week in total to the pay of more than 10 million workers, a cost in a full year of about £2,300m on the national wage bill.

That of course exaggerates the true inflationary effect of the scheme, because threshold payments will to some unknown extent have taken the place of increases in basic rates of pay which would otherwise have been sought and obtained.

Moreover, some workers will not be eligible for the final three threshold payments even though they were covered by threshold arrangements under Phase Three. Those are the workers who have already committed final threshold payments into increases in their basic rates of pay as part of recent agreements.

Business news, page 19

## Urt order Nixon 1th probe

ica, Nov 15.—Judge ica today ordered Mr Nixon's lawyer to ack by next Tuesday the former President resist an independent inquiry by three court doctors.

## Mr Wilson defends Crossman diary delay

Discussions between the Cabinet Office and the publishers of the diaries of the late Richard Crossman may be concluded soon, Mr Graham C. Greene, the publisher, said yesterday.

## Woman was fatally hurt in sugar rush

Mrs Elizabeth Watley, aged 82, fell and was fatally injured as housewives rushed through a store in Walworth, south London, during September's sugar shortage, a Southwark inquest was told yesterday.

## Woman was fatally hurt in sugar rush

Mrs Gwendoline Tucker, of Keeld Drive, Wimbledon, said Mrs Watley, her mother-in-law, of Sloane House, Inville Road, Walworth, was pushed over in the rush. "I was not with her at the time but I understand a shop in the market had some sugar and as the housewives rushed to it she was pushed over and suffered a fractured hip. She was a bit tottery on her legs because of her age."

## Rolls-Royce rise seen as breaking contract

By Alan Hamilton  
Labour Staff

The Government is taking a serious view of an £8-a-week pay settlement for 6,000 engineering workers employed by Rolls-Royce at its three Scottish factories. The offer, made in reply to a £10 claim, was accepted by a mass meeting of workers in Glasgow yesterday, ending a five-week strike at the plants.

Officials at the Department of Employment see the agreement as an important breach of the social contract, coming as it does only seven months after the last pay award to Rolls-Royce workers. The offence is compounded in Government eyes by the fact that Rolls-Royce is a nationally owned company operating in the private sector, and has been enjoying government financial assistance on a large scale.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, is known to have been relying on Rolls-Royce to set an example to the private sector of the engineering industry. At an earlier stage in the negotiations he made his views known to the company.

The company argued, however, that the strike was seriously affecting its overseas commitments, particularly deliveries to the United States of the RB211 engine, parts for which are made at Scottish plants. Conceding the £8 pay rise was likely to be cheaper than facing the penalty clauses for late delivery which its major export orders contain.

## Lord Chancellor speaks of 'too lenient' sentences

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, passed on to magistrates yesterday complaints that some sentences were far too lenient. The number and diversity of the representations from ministers, MPs, organizations and private groups suggested that in certain classes of case sentences might sometimes be out of line with public opinion, he said.

Addressing South Wales magistrates at Ebbw Vale, Lord Elwyn-Jones said that the complaint was most frequently made about sentences for crimes of violence and for crimes where there was an element of unjust enrichment. He said: "Assaults on the police, attacks on bus and train crews are increasing in number and there are many who feel that these offences are not always visited with due punishment."

## Still the greatest French impressionist... ever

## Far-record £370m lent to building societies

Building Societies Association yesterday said that loans to housebuyers in 1974 totalled £370m, just over the record £373m in May, 1972, at the time the housing market outlook for November was equally encouraging.

## No confrontation in France

M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, yesterday denied that the Government was seeking a trial of strength with striking postmen. He rejected union criticism of the use of police to remove students occupying sorting offices. The unions have called for demonstrations in support of the postmen next Tuesday, and yesterday 50,000 people took part in a protest march in Paris. Page 5

## Heating for old NCB evictions

New criteria for heating allowances published yesterday by the Department of Health and Social Security are intended to encourage old people to use more central heating this winter. Many of them risk hypothermia because they do not use their heating systems fully because of the cost. Page 4

## Bank again rate

Bank of England yesterday cut its base rate to 10 1/2 per cent from 11 per cent. The move is seen as a sign of confidence in the economy and is expected to help the housing market. Page 19

## Features, page 14

Geraldine Norman reviews the art market in Paris, where buyers stay out of the public eye; Dan Gilon says Israel's attitude to the PLO can reduce the certainty of war to 'maybe'.

## Mr Ford will stand in 1976

Washington, Nov 15.—President Ford has definitely decided to seek reelection in 1976, the White House announced today. The President had said earlier that he "probably" would seek reelection, but Mr Ronald Reagan, the White House press secretary, said that this could now be changed to "definitely". He added that other Republicans, including Mr Ronald Reagan, the Governor of California and Senator Charles Percy might also seek the party's nomination.—Washington Star News.

## Plane spotters leave jail

Belgrade, Nov 15.—Two British "aircraft spotters", Mr Robert Curtis and Mr Paul Masou, were released today from Sremska Mitrovica prison. Until noon, they were serving a three-year sentence for alleged espionage. Immediately on leaving prison they were driven in a British Embassy car to Belgrade airport. Journalists were not informed of their release until the two men had boarded an aircraft on a regular flight to London.



HOME NEWS

Coal board preparing to discuss wages in light of miners' vote against productivity scheme

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
The miners have definitely voted "no" in their secret ballot on the National Coal Board's proposed productivity deal.

acceptance of the incentive scheme, and the Midlands area is understood to be evenly divided. But it is now certain that the moderate votes of the small coalfields in favour of the coal board plan will not be anything like enough to counter-balance the overwhelming weight of the militant opposition.

March. Everyone knows how vital it is to get more coal, whether or not there is a productivity scheme, and the scheme was only one component of our objective.
Sir Derek, in Cardiff for discussions with the NUM South Wales executive and the board's South Wales management, said: "I was heartened by the NUM executive statement that they have given a pledge to the Government that they would do everything possible to see that the production is achieved, and this has been confirmed quite strongly by the South Wales executive of the NUM today."



Sharing a Beaujolais breakfast are, from left, Virginia Wade, Antoinette Sibley, Fenella Fielding and Selena Jones.

Wine race decided on doorstep

By Philip Howard
The Great Beaujolais Race, one of the more engaging junctures in the frequently hectic business of selling fermented grape juice, was won yesterday by Mr John Patterson, the owner of Miles Restaurant in Belgrave.

Primer (now Beaujolais) breakfast at the Dorchester, in which each director invited the lady with whom he would most like to have breakfast.
The ladies invited were Penella Fielding, Helen Mirren, of the Royal Shakespeare company, Antoinette Sibley, of the Royal Ballet, Selena Jones, the jazz singer, and Virginia Wade, of the backhand.

Mr John Patterson, managing director of the company, said: "It is a jolly good year, grapey and fruity. If anybody had gone to such expense for the new Beaujolais in 1972, I should have said they needed their heads examined. But this year it is worth it. The wine, slightly emmitant, slipped down smoothly, and no head in sight was examined."

Delay over Crossman diaries is defended

Continued from page 1
Government, and are necessary in the public interest.
The Cabinet and Cabinet committees meet in secret, and the records of their proceedings are protected from public scrutiny for 30 years under the Public Records Act 1967.

Lady Lucan given children's custody

By Clive Borrell
As the search for Lord Lucan continued yesterday, Mr Justice Rees in the High Court ordered that his three children should be cared for by his wife.



Lady Lucan: day and night guard.

Man in court today on explosion charge

From Arthur Osman
Coventry
A man recently living in Birmingham is to appear before Coventry magistrates today accused under the Explosive Substances Act, 1883.

8.25 pm, although it is understood that a timing device on the bomb indicated it was due to explode about 10.30 pm.
The Provisional IRA, in a statement later from Dublin, said: "The IRA regret to announce the accidental death of Lieutenant J. J. McDeid in Coventry, who was killed in an explosion in his home on November 14. He was a brave and dedicated member of the IRA and his death is a heavy loss to the organization."

Discharge for pensions protest brothers

Two old soldiers told Alder shot magistrates yesterday why they tried to stage an Army pensions protest at the end of an Alder shot march-past watched by the Queen.
Herbert and Alan Nicholson, brothers, who during 23 and 24 years' Army service saw action in Malaya, Borneo and Egypt, tried to unfurl a protest banner as they marched behind a parade of 600 old soldiers before the Queen on July 15.

Nothing for Britain in new French plan for EEC aid

From Christopher Walker
Dublin
An important initiative on the vexed question of the EEC's planned regional fund was discussed yesterday in Dublin by M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, during two hours of talks with leading members of the Irish Government.

fund, but obviously it would be less expensive.
Until yesterday the Irish and Italian Governments had been threatening to boycott the summit unless they were given assurances that an adequate regional fund would emerge from it. Although no official comment was available last night, it was understood that the Irish Government will now attend.

of membership with that of trying to put all nine countries on the same economic level.
The temporary fund would run on a two-year basis while discussions continued about methods of establishing something more permanent. Over the past few years it has been argued that the EEC should be a subject in the EEC. There are wide disagreements among members about how the fund should be organized.

Scotland's best hope lies in Europe, Mr Thomson says

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh
Mr George Thomson, European Economic Community Commissioner for Regional Affairs, said in Edinburgh yesterday that the best hope for the Scottish people lay with Europe.

clear from the treaty that oil and gas reserves belong entirely to the country concerned that the country is completely free to derive the economic benefits by taxation or by nationalization.
He did not think the prospect of devolution to Scotland should be regarded as conflicting with the case for Scotland being within the community. He continued: "I am well aware that over-centralization of political power can lead to over-centralization of economic activity, as has surely happened in the case of Paris and London. I think it is significant that the Federal Republic, which is the most politically decentralized state in Europe, has also achieved perhaps the best economic equilibrium."

Weather forecast and recordings

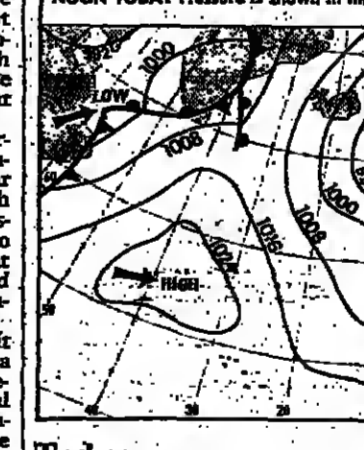


Table with weather data for 'Today', 'Tomorrow', and '30-day forecast'. Includes columns for Sun rises, Moon rises, and various weather conditions.

Bigger drug doses to kill pain defended

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh
Dr Richard Turner, the Edinburgh physician who entered the euthanasia controversy, has said that he has never intended to administer lethal doses of painkilling drugs.
"There is far too much hysteria about this," he said. "The public want to have the reassurance that they will not be put out of the world by a sudden large dose."

There were two defunctions of patients in his medical jurisdiction. The first was a "quiet, painless" death. The second was the intentional putting to death by artificial means of persons with incurable or painful diseases.
Dr Turner said his interpretation was the first. "I am confident that my colleagues would all agree with me. I have never given a lethal dose of any drug. A doctor gives sufficient to relieve the symptoms, he does not give a sudden large dose."

Teachers' report expected by Christmas

The Houghton committee's report on teachers' pay and its expected before Christmas, Mr R. Secretary of State for Scotland, said in the House of Commons yesterday (Parliamentary report, page 4).
By the beginning of December, he said, the committee would have a final report to recommend a flat rate sum on account for all teachers, including those in Scotland.

Union officials jailed for three years

Douglas Macleod, an engineering union branch chairman and Thomas Dunn, his former second secretary, were jailed at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday for three years for taking part in a plot to swing the result of a union election.
Mr Macleod, of Cantislaw Drive, and Mr Dunn, of Laurence Street, Glasgow, were both fined more than 200 guineas during a ballot to elect Scottish delegates to the union's court of final appeal on August 13 last year.

Escaped IRA man caught

Samuel O'Hare, the second of the 19 Provisional IRA men who escaped from Brixton jail in London yesterday, has been caught in the Irish Republic, early yesterday.
Mr O'Hare, aged 25, an explosives expert, was found hiding behind petrol pumps in Dundalk. He was transferred to the Bridewell, in Dublin.

Helicopter crashes

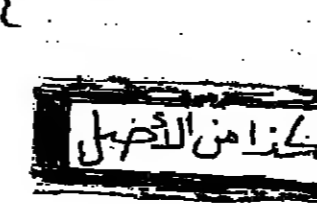
Squadron Leader Keith C. Lidger, aged 30, and Flight Sergeant John Jenkins, aged 26, were taken to hospital suffering from injuries after their Sikorski HO4S helicopter crashed on a beach at Beacom Field, Hampshire, yesterday.

Mr Delyell, who was Mr said later:
It is quite true that meo sitting round a cabinet table would be a discrete possibility to the disadvantage of government decision-making, if they thought that their words and actions were going to be made public within a comparatively short time. On the other hand, I am very interested in Mr Wilson's readiness to consider a text without offending paragraphs. I suspect, though I cannot know for certain, that the paragraphs that understandably cause anxieties to Sir John Hunt are not crucial to the book.

"We must not be blinded by the oil boom, for the oil will run dry one day," he said. "We must regard the oil as a bonus which will help us while it lasts, and we must do a lot of other things at the same time to strengthen Scotland's economy."

It was determined that developments of European communities should not add a new centralization, which would simply reinforce the centralized systems of member states. "On the contrary, we must devise our policies that they always give a priority to the North Sea by then."

Oil on target: A meeting of the Edinburgh Development Council was held yesterday when it was determined that developments of European communities should not add a new centralization, which would simply reinforce the centralized systems of member states. "On the contrary, we must devise our policies that they always give a priority to the North Sea by then."













مكذبا من الأصل

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

French Premier denies he is seeking a trial of strength with striking postmen

Richard Wigg writes, Nov 15. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, today defended publicly his right to communicate with the striking postmen...

of the postmen. The National Education Federation representing 300,000 teachers in state schools today announced that following yesterday's police action its members would hold a 24-hour strike on Tuesday...

possible. He said the lengthy negotiations with the postmen's unions were proof of the Government's goodwill. The Patronat, the French employers' federation, has now entered the dispute, describing the postmen's strike as a setback in the back for the French economy...



Three eminent scientists who were among a number made Doctor Honoris Causa at Sorbonne University yesterday. From left, Professor Jerome S. Bruner, of Oxford University, Professor Angel Santos-Ruiz, Madrid Pharmacy University, and Professor C. de Duve, Nobel medicine prizewinner, of Louvain Catholic University.

Kissinger plan welcomed in Paris

Continued from page 1. The scheme demands that governments, not banks, lend to the new central fund. This, in effect, amounts to a massive international pooling of resources by the leading industrial countries...

ories take rise out of EEC east plan

David Cross writes, Nov 15. British Conservative MPs yesterday outflanked their coalition socialist opponents in the open Parliament to block minority plans that would put the price of British bread...

Britain opts out of plan for £800m loan to Italy

From Roger Berthoud, Brussels, Nov 15. Britain is expected to opt out of a plan to turn Italy's short-term \$1,884m (£800m) EEC loan into a medium-term three and a half year accommodation. It is due to be discussed by the finance ministers of the Nine in Brussels on Monday...

dated. One of these is understood to be that Italy should aim to eliminate its non-oil deficit next year. The ministers will also discuss a new economic strategy, drawn up by the Commission, calling for a freeze on present levels of private consumption, a boost to export-oriented investment and the transformation of declining sectors of industry, rather than continued subsidies...

Split in US delegation to world food conference

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 15. The unlucky world food conference settled down to a long session tonight in an attempt to bring its business to a possible end by tomorrow. This session was preceded by an extraordinary attack from Mr Earl Butz, the American Secretary of Agriculture, on the three Democratic Party senators who were here officially as congressional advisers to his delegation...

UN curb on right to be heard

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, Nov 15. Last night's decision to set a limit on Israel's right to speak in the United Nations debate on Palestine is an indication that this year's General Assembly is a very different occasion from those of previous years. It shows that the Assembly's majority, consisting of the Arabs, the Africans and their supporters in the Third World, are now taking a much more militant line towards countries with which they disagree...

at the heart of both this week's moves, against South Africa and Israel, and has been criticized widely on both counts by the Western countries. He has been criticized, for instance, for giving Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the protocol treatment reserved normally for the heads of state or government when he addressed the Assembly this week. In the South African case, he gave a ruling which was the direct opposite of similar rulings in the past by his predecessors since 1970. He ruled that by rejecting the credentials of the South African delegation the Assembly was showing that it refused to have South Africa take part in its proceedings...

eking appoints Foreign Minister with US links

David Bonavia writes, Nov 15. Chiao Kuan-hua has been named Chinese Foreign Minister, it was announced in a radio broadcast in Peking. Mr Chiao, who is 60, has been Deputy Foreign Minister since 1964 and succeeds Mr Chi fei, whose new functions not yet been defined. The choice of Mr Chiao as Foreign Minister has been expected for some time. As an associate of Mr Chou en-lin, the Prime Minister, he is intimately involved in the relations with the American Secretary of State, which brought the rapprochement between China and the United States three years ago...



Mr Chiao Kuan-hua: Involved in talks with Dr Kissinger. Chiao Kuan-hua has been named Chinese Foreign Minister, it was announced in a radio broadcast in Peking last week.

Kurdish warning on Moscow threat

From Edward Mortimer, Baghdad, Nov 15. The Kurdish Democratic Party, hard pressed in a civil war against the Iraq Government, accused the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations agencies of "showing their international humanitarian obligations". It appealed to the world for "all kinds of dietary, medical and moral help and assistance to our people who are fighting for their fundamental legitimate rights". The 71-year-old leader, General Mustafa Barzani, in an interview given jointly to The Times and the Daily Telegraph, also appealed to Britain and other Western countries to help him morally, politically, financially and economically, and by any other means. He urged the West to act in its own interests as well as for humanitarian reasons, in order to counteract Soviet influence in Iraq. General Barzani, who was a refugee in the Soviet Union from 1947 to 1958, was violently critical of present-day Russian policies in Iraq and the "Judeo East". He accused the Russians of "pursuing a selfish policy, regardless of cost and of the human misery which they are creating". He cited their expansion in the Persian Gulf, the special facilities they have granted in the new Iraq port of Umm al-Qasr, and their interest in Iraq's Rumaila oil fields as indications of their intention to dominate the area. Speaking at one of his secret headquarters near Haj Omran, the Iraq side of the Iraq-Iran border, General Barzani said the majority of the Kurds in Iraq, as well as the Kurds, were against the present Baathist rulers. "But what can the majority of the Arabs in Iraq do against this police state?" he asked. "They have no solid organization and all their leaders have been killed, imprisoned, or driven into exile."

yet mastered them. As for the MIG 23, "no Iraqi has yet attempted to fly it". Mr Barzani added that the Iraq Army had received huge quantities of phosphorus shells. On some fronts they were now using them exclusively, in spite of the fact that they were banned internationally and worse than napalm in their effects on the human body. The Russians were also involved, he said, in coordinating infantry advances with artillery action. Sometimes their officers were present at Iraq divisional headquarters. On August 20, when Iraq tanks made an unexpected breakthrough, coming down a steep mountainside to the town of Ruwanduz, the operation had been supervised personally by a Russian, Colonel Alexander Vasiliev, who had been on top of the mountain with Major-General Imaim al-Nasimi, the Iraq Chief of Staff. Mr Barzani put the number of Russian experts at 1,500 with the Iraq Air Force and 4,000 with the Army. He summed up by saying that Russian influence in Iraq was now "equivalent to, if not greater than, British influence before 1958".

President Tito ends visit to E Germany. Berlin, Nov 15.—President Tito of Yugoslavia and his delegation left East Germany today after a four-day official visit barracks after the autumn elections. He said that, due to the "dynamic" political situation in Portugal, it was hard to predict at the moment what the role of the MFA would be in a year's time. If the people wanted the armed forces to participate in a new parliament their wishes would have to be considered. The armed forces, he said, intended to keep a careful watch over political developments in Portugal. All Major Alves, who is Minister without Portfolio with special responsibilities for defence and information and is also one of the leaders of the powerful coordinating committee of the MFA, was in London on the last leg of a five-nation European tour.

ow Soviet overture to China on disputes

Edmund Stevens writes, Nov 15. Not willing to resume talks with China, with the aim of improving their relations, seen reaffirmed by Mr Kirilenko, a member of Politburo and Mr Leonid Sev's deputy as Party secretary. Speaking yesterday in Ashk, the capital of Soviet Estonia on the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, Kirilenko summed up policy towards China as "solute and principled" in an anti-overture under hostile intrigue directed against our friends, lies, and at the same time a constant readiness to businesslike talks and to normalize relations between countries on a basis of equality.

The timing of Mr Kirilenko's remarks may be significant. They came immediately after Peking's congratulatory telegram on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, which proposed agreements on non-aggression, renunciation of force, affirmation of the status quo, a mutual withdrawal of troops to prevent incidents and a resumption of negotiations on border disputes. On November 1, Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, speaking within tactical range of Chinese territory at Fuzhou, the capital of Kirhizia, asserted: "We are doing all that depends on us for our border with China to become a border of peace, neighbourly cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. This would correspond to the essential interests of both peoples."

Lisbon junta may stay in power after elections

By Nicholas Ashford. The Young officers who overthrew the Caetano dictatorship in Portugal last April may remain in power for considerably longer than was originally planned. A leading member of the regime, Major Vitor Alves, told a press conference in London yesterday that the provisional civilian-military government, which is dominated by members of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA), will remain in office after the elections for a constituent assembly. He added that it will continue in power until parliamentary and presidential elections take place in September or October and hinted that the MFA may not even return to

Lisbon junta may stay in power after elections

baracks after the autumn elections. He said that, due to the "dynamic" political situation in Portugal, it was hard to predict at the moment what the role of the MFA would be in a year's time. If the people wanted the armed forces to participate in a new parliament their wishes would have to be considered. The armed forces, he said, intended to keep a careful watch over political developments in Portugal. All Major Alves, who is Minister without Portfolio with special responsibilities for defence and information and is also one of the leaders of the powerful coordinating committee of the MFA, was in London on the last leg of a five-nation European tour.

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# Indisputably the first landscape painter in Europe

Evelyn Joll on the Turner Bicentenary  
Exhibition which opens at the  
Royal Academy, Burlington House today

'The man of talent is like the marksman who hits a mark the others cannot hit, the man of genius is like the marksman who hits a mark they cannot even see to'



Above: Turner on Varnishing Day by S. W. Parrott (1813-c1878), from the Ruskin Collection, Reading University. Right: Turner's Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Night, 1835



Turner Bicentenary Exhibition is, far the most want and beautiful exhibi- ever to be held in honour British artist. It establishes er as unquestionably the test painter that Britain has produced and perhaps the one worthy to rank among great European masters. with all major artists, there and still are—both vic- detractors and passionate trers of Turner's art. At the Academy Exhibition in two journalists met in of Turner's large painting, 'The Falls of the Rhine at ffhausen' (now in Boston): said: "That is mad" and the other agreed "He madman". This opinion been repeated a great many since (in his autobio- by Lord Clark tells us that Queen Victoria and George ere convinced that Turner mad), although it is only to say that most contem- ry critics of Turner's work ever virulent, recognized they were confronted by an t of quite exceptional gifts. it, however much Turner's res were abused, there were lways a few collectors were prepared to buy them, these increased after the igation of the first volume John Ruskin's *Modern ters* in 1843. Joseph Gilott, instance, who had made a ne from the manufacture eel pens, dealt in Turner's in a big way in the 1840s account book is shown in Exhibition). Gilott even so far as to buy unseen a re by T. S. Cnooper because er had added some touches on varnishing day, saying ner would never have- ed it if it had ever been

worth it. The picture is mine at £300 so cross it sold?" Such devotion to Turner would surely have won the approval of Ruskin, Turner's most perceptive, articulate and fervid champion. Yet Ruskin's advocacy led him not only to denigrate unjustly the great landscapists of the past, but also to make claims for Turner which occasionally bordered on the ludicrous, as, for instance, when he wrote of Turner's large painting of *The Battle of Trafalgar* (commissioned by George IV but later given away by him to Greenwich where it still hangs) that "at a moderate estimate, it is simply worth all the rest of the hospital—ground—walls—pictures and models put together". The Exhibition, which is a joint venture by the Tate Gallery and the Royal Academy, gives us the opportunity to judge Turner's work afresh. Its scope is enormous: over 600 works by Turner himself, and a further 150 items in the fascinating and brilliantly chosen biographical section. The success of an exhibition on such a scale must depend largely on sympathetic and intelligible installation and here the Committee seem to me to have scored a real triumph, once one has got over the surprise of being sent round the galleries anticlockwise (in recognition of our membership of the EEC?). The organizers have avoided the temptation to try bizarre confrontations but have wisely decided to arrange the exhibition roughly in chronological order, divided into 19 sections which cover every phase of Turner's activity. Turner, who expressed a wish that all his

works might be kept together, would surely have approved this plan although he might have been taken aback to see his sketch-books shown in such a context. For us, however, the chance to see preliminary studies hung close to the relevant finished watercolours or oils enhances both our pleasure and our insight into Turner's methods. Indeed, the arrangement of the sketch-books is one of the most successful innovations in the Exhibition. Throughout his life Turner occasionally painted pictures in pairs, and it is fascinating to see some of these, such as the companion pictures of *Tabley, Oxford, Walton Bridges and Ancient and Modern Rome*, all of which became separated long ago, now hanging together again. The response from lenders all over the world has been overwhelmingly generous, despite the curmudgeonly attitudes of the National Gallery which lost only two of the seven paintings for which it was asked, and of the Fitzwilliam Museum which refused to lend anything at all. Nevertheless, the impact of the Exhibition is one of stupendous beauty and my only slight criticism is that a few of the pictures are difficult to see, in particular the earlier, low-toned works, because they are glazed. Is it too much to hope that permission may be sought (or perhaps sought again) to remove the glass in these cases? The oil paintings have been catalogued by Mr Martin Butlin of the Tate Gallery, the watercolours by Mr Andrew Wilton of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum

and the biographical section by Dr John Gage, who has done so much of the recent research into the artist's life and into the sources which Turner used for his pictures. Their joint efforts have resulted in a catalogue which deserves unstinted praise, not only for its layout, but for the mass of information it provides and which is presented in a delightfully unpedantic and readable manner. In view of the early date that the catalogue had to go to the printers, it is a notable achievement to have been able to arrange it in very much the same order as the exhibits, while still allowing some flexibility in rearranging these after they had arrived at Burlington House. The scale of the Exhibition is justified because of the extraordinary variety and range of Turner's work and because of its amazingly high quality. His output was enormous and, apart from fishing, he seems to have had few calls on his time to distract him from his profession. Visitors to his house in Queen Anne Street record that he would emerge from his studio "dizzy with work" and his speed of execution, as his technical mastery became assured, must have been prodigious. Turner was also an indefatigable traveller and indeed the fortune he made was founded on the sale of the watercolours—and of the engravings made from them—which he painted on his almost annual tours round Britain before the end of the Napoleonic War and thereafter to the Continent. Compared with his great contemporary, Constable, we know

scantily little about Turner, a situation for which Turner himself was largely and purposefully responsible. Yet revealing glimpses are provided of his life at the two houses at which he felt most at home—Farnley Hall and Petworth—and his activities at both are well represented in the Exhibition. The small watercolours (mixed with bodycolour) of life at Petworth are among Turner's most sympathetic and intensely observed drawings, while a surprise item in the Exhibition is the album from Farnley containing 17 dazzling watercolour studies of birds, although one is sad to learn that the Kingfisher and indeed most of the others had been shot by Turner. One of the most impressive rooms in the Exhibition contains the large pictures exhibited from 1800 to 1812, which did much to earn Turner fame (in 1809 Lawrence considered him "indisputably the first landscape painter in Europe"). Beginning with *The Fifth Plague of Egypt*, which was bought by William Beckford, and ending with the great *Hannibal Crossing the Alps*, they reveal how Turner absorbed the influences of the great painters of the past—Titian, Poussin, Claude, Salvator Rosa and the Dutch marine painters of the seventeenth century—and reinterpreted them in his own way. As Michael Kitson has observed, the art of the Old Masters provided Turner with a vocabulary of style which he could then apply to compositions of his own invention. In one genre at least, seapieces, he immediately outdistanced his Dutch

predecessors, such as Willem Van der Velde, and established himself as the greatest painter of the sea of all time. These early pictures, although their general tonality is often comparatively dark, contain the seeds of much of Turner's later development. The "Eggs-mont" seapiece of 1802 (No 72), for instance, proclaims what a great colourist Turner was to become. On the whole, these pictures were sympathetically noticed by the critics although Sir George Beaumont was already beginning to fulminate against Turner's "want of finishing". Occasionally, however, a piece of contemporary criticism hits the mark: a writer in *The Sun* complained that the sea in the *Boats carrying out Anchors* (No 79) "seems to have been painted with birch-broom and whitening". Although echoes and influences of other painters continue to appear in Turner's work almost until the end of his life, by 1828, the date of Turner's second visit to Italy, his own highly idiosyncratic style was fully formed, although of course it was to develop still further. The great oils of the last two decades are mostly concentrated in the large gallery where the light is at its best. Here, pressure on space has necessitated some hanging in two tiers, which is unfortunate with works of such outstanding quality. Yet the overall effect is magnificent and a number of pictures are included which are completely unknown: *Fort Vieux (No 510)* and *Ostend (No 506)* neither of which has been exhibited in this country since their original appear-

ance at the Royal Academy (in 1831 and 1844 respectively) and two breathtaking layings of Venice, from the Tate Gallery, exhibited here for the first time. Both *Fort Vieux* and the *Calais Sands at Low Water* (No 508, Bury Art Gallery, exhibited in 1830) show the influence of Bonington, the contents of whose studio had been sold in London in 1829. In each case, Turner takes the characteristic Boningtonian motif of a wide beach from which the tide has recently receded and adds to it the setting sun at the moment it begins to bite into the line of the horizon, causing sky and sand alike to flame with colour. But the crowning glory of the room are the three pictures at its end, all lent by American museums: *The Burning of the Houses of Parliament* (Philadelphia), the *Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Night* (Washington), and *The Slave Ship* (Boston). In the history of European painting few happier chances have occurred than Turner's presence in London on the night of October 16, 1834, when the Houses of Parliament caught fire. Turner recorded the scene in a number of pencil studies and a series of nine watercolour sketches, four of which are included in the Exhibition. The Philadelphia picture was not, however, then painted in the studio but was executed the following February almost entirely on the walls of the British Institution during the varnishing days. The artist E. V. Rippittigle has given us an eye-witness account of Turner at work, from which an extract is given in the catalogue, and the small oil

continued on page 11











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The art of the impossible



Above left: Norma Shearer, 1934. Top right: Jean Harlow, publicity for "Blonde Bombshell", 1932. Above right: Clark Gable, 1931.

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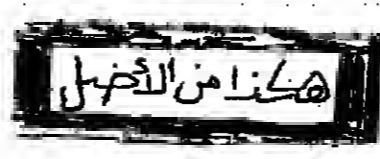
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The stills photographers were hardly the aristocrats either of Hollywood or of photography. In the studios they were a regrettable necessity, classed with the publicity people rather than with the creative set. They were necessarily scorned by their fellows in the photographic world. They had not the artistic standing of the fashion men who worked for Vogue or Harpers; and certainly could not command the respect due to the documentarists who were off photographing the harsh realities of the unemployed or the dust-bowl. At a time when photographic aesthetics insisted on the sanctity of the negative image, the Hollywood stills men were professionally committed to long-discredited practices of doctored and retouching their pictures. Small wonder that not one of Hollywood's stills photographers has yet made it into the ever-growing pantheon of photographic history.

from the original negatives, are restored to their original brilliance. Isolated like this they are seen not as the paraphernalia of a minor but distinctive art of the motion picture studios. It was a minor art, but a major factor in the promotion of the stars. Generally it was through stills photographs that the public were first introduced and attracted to the stars, and thence lured to their films. When the studios decided to change a star's public image, the process was first begun in the stills gallery. Thus when MGM decided after The Barratts of Wimpole Street that Norma Shearer was henceforth to remain a great lady, or ruled that Jean Harlow was to leave behind the cruder aspects of sexuality, the transformation was launched with a stills session with George Hurrell, and the resulting photographs were distributed to dutifully attending fan magazines and newspaper columns. The stills photographers were capturing and promoting images, not people: that was the art in the stills of men like Hurrell or Ernest Bachrach. The object never was a documentary or interpretive portrait, as Steichen or Beaton might create it, but a portrait of the ideal. Carbo and Dietrich were not women, but mysterious, painted in light. The best stills photographer could do marvels in the pursuit of the ideal. George Hurrell could give a luminous crudely made-up face the quality of a superb Swanson; a Dietrich made of light and fantasy. They are caught in a light that never existed before or since and belongs only to the thirties and Art Deco—a light that filters through Venetian blinds, etches lovely profiles, models the texture of furs, the ritual folds of thirties gowns, the formation of thirties shoulders. Personalities emerge above the photographs: George Hurrell; paragon of a painter originally and still painting with the camera lens; Ernest Bachrach, suiting a style to the sinewy sophistication of RKO's Hepburn and Astaire and Robert Montgomery; Otto Dyas, modeling Carole Lombard as a dynamic object in Art Deco; Clarence Sinclair Bull dutifully conforming to the insistent MGM suavity; and sometimes achieving a masterpiece like the dual portrait of Gable and Harlow, reclining together on a sofa so decorous in their evening clothes that his hand doesn't touch her, and yet as erotic as anything the movies have seen in the four decades since.

Chess
Bringing players out of their shells
Snails are all very well for predicting the weather and for gauging the law's pace, but they cannot or do not play chess. At least, if they do it is a hidden and secret occupation not even chronicled in Sir Thomas Browne's Vulpes Fallerias, a work which for me has always constituted about as good an authority on natural science as could be wished. There is good reason why Sir Thomas omits any mention of snails in relation to the game of chess. Just think how many games they would lose on time. True, the particular species that populates my garden is tooth swifter in its methods than the normal common or garden snail. If the speed with which they demolish the flowering lily I persist in planting just outside my front door is any criterion, then they would indeed make excellent lightning chess-players. Perhaps this special snail was crossed with a tiger since I am mild that snails move slowly in other people's gardens and this would also explain why other people's gardens are so much better kept than mine. Something will have to be done to clear up this Augean mess: Only the other day I lost an ivory pawn in the jungle that used to be my lawn. If it came from quite a valuable pocket chess-set which I cherish as having been presented to me by the President of the Armenian Chess Federation on the occasion of my acting as judge at the World Championship match in Moscow in 1963, between Borovnik and Petrosian. Of course, in human chess there are a number of players, amateurs, masters and grand-masters alike, who suffer from the snail complex. If you object to my use of the word "human" as superfluous, then I must inform you that it is quite certain that dogs and cats play chess. Is proof required? Hanging over my fireplace is a picture, obviously authentic and certainly more lifelike than anything Rousseau ever painted, of a ginger kitten who had just captured a red pawn. So much for cats. As for dogs—in case you have not heard the original shaggy dog story, I give a summary. A friend drops in one day and is amazed to see the master of the house playing his dog at chess. "What a wonderful dog you have," he says and the reply is "What's so wonderful about him, I win two out of every three games." These are the bare bones of the story which, being of the shaggy dog variety, obtains its effect by a multiplicity of humdrum details crowned by a surrealist remark or circumstance. But I agree with the man in

Chess
Bringing players out of their shells
White: Karpov. Black: Korchnoi, Petroff Defence.
Black would have a good attack after 11. QxP. Q-Q3; followed by R-K11.
A more prudent line was 11... Kt-Kt2; 12. Kt-Kt1, R-K11.
And again prudence dictated protection of the pawn by 12... BxKt; 13. Kt-B, R-QK1.
I would be too risky to accept the offer of the exchange here by 25. BxR, B-Px8; 26. Kt-K5, R-B3.
In any case he is quite lost; e.g. 31... R-R; 32. B-K5, Kt-Q1; 33. QxR.
Harry Golombek





سكنا من الأصل

# Indisputably the first landscape painter in Europe

continued from page 7

By S. W. Parrot of *Turner on* *Varnishing Day* (No B61) although it records an occasion in 1846, shows Turner with his nose almost touching the canvas, and confirms the accuracy of Rippling's observation. Small wonder that Turner arrived at the exhibition at four in the morning, for his canvas was reported as being a "mere slab" of several colours and "without form and void" before he set to work. These practical performances of his art in public are puzzling in view of Turner's well-known secretiveness about his methods and the lengths to which he went to prevent anyone entering his painting room at Petworth about this same date. Dr Gage suggested that it was the only method left to him of catching younger artists after he ceased giving his lectures in Perspective, and he may well have drawn a distinction between professional colleagues and the lay public. Or he may simply no longer have minded, knowing that his pictures were by now "beyond the power of imitation" as he himself said only a few years earlier of the *Alcibiades*.

From the billowing flames above Westminster Hall, one looks across to the blood-red sky of *The Slave Ship*, which belonged to Ruskin until he found the subject too painful to live with and sold it but about which he wrote one of his finest passages. He considered it "beyond dispute the noblest sea that Turner ever painted, and, if so, the noblest certainly ever painted by man" and believed that "if I were asked to recast Turner's immortality upon any single work, I should choose this". Even

Thackeray, who could not make up his mind if the picture was "sublime or ridiculous", admitted that it "is the most tremendous piece of colour that ever was seen". But, as usual, the critic of *Blackwoods* heaped ridicule on the picture: "Between the vessel and the fish there is an object that long puzzled us. We may be wrong, but we have conjectured it to be a Catholic bishop, in canonicals gallantly gone overboard, to give benediction to the crew, or the fish, or Tybbon..."

Between these two great beacons of colour, hangs the *Keselmer*, with its smoky blues greys looking all the cooler in contrast to the flaming canvases on either side of it; yet it is perhaps the most beautiful picture in the exhibition. Commissioned by Henry McConnell of Manchester as a pendant to the *Venice*, exhibited the previous year (now also in Washington), McConnell must have wished to point the contrast between the sunlit serenity of Venice and the bustling activity of the Tyne. Turner responded with this masterpiece, painting the funnel-like composition that was one of his favourite devices. No wonder McConnell, who sold the picture in 1849 before going to America on a business trip, tried after his return to buy it back again. But his letter, in which he asks the new owner "are you irresistibly determined not to part with the *Moonlight*?" seems to expect the answer that it got.

Turner was constantly occupied with supervising engravings of his work, of which well over 700 plates were published during his lifetime. The inclusion at Burlington House of

this aspect of his activity is especially welcome. Turner's relationship with his engravers, acrimonious though they occasionally were, reveal much about his character as well as proving how conscientious a perfectionist he was. Turner would return trial proofs to his engravers, covered with pencil corrections and with further suggestions scattered in the margin in his almost illegible hand (see No 432). How the engravers must have dreaded their arrival, but the result was series upon series of technically brilliant plates and the whole standard of engraving in England was raised by such masters of their craft as the Cooke brothers, William Miller and John Fye, of whose print of *Popes Villa* (No 148) Turner said "You can see the lights; but I know there was a man living could have done that, I would have had it done before".

Among Turner's engravings the *Liber Studiorum* occupies a place of particular importance, for it enabled him to convey to a wide public his theories about landscape composition, dividing the 72 plates into five categories: Historical, Monumental, Pastoral, Marine and Architectural. Turner's special commitment to the project is confirmed by the sequel to the *Liber* (the so-called *Little Liber*) which was alone responsible in the 1820s. These small mezzotints, nearly all concerned with night scenes, are supremely evocative. The print of *Gloucester Cathedral* (No 246) also, and surely more convincingly, called *Boston Stump*, with the spout tower silhouetted against the dark sky, makes one of Turner's most haunting images. Furthermore, Turner

returned to some of the original *Liber* subjects in oil in the late 1830s (Nos 620-624) in a group of unfinished (by exhibition standards) canvases of great beauty. Turner's purpose in painting them is still not clear and the provenance of most of them is equally obscure, although there seems to be a strong possibility that they were rolled up and stolen from Turner's studio after his death.

Mr Wilton writes in his introductory essay that "the act of drawing was for Turner an automatic response, a kind of nervous tic which never left him". This accounts for his incredible output. Turner's studio alone contained over 19,000 drawings at the time of his death. When the dispute over the terms of his will was finally resolved, these watercolours and sketchbooks were placed in the care of the British Museum. Paradoxically, this has resulted in the vast majority of them remaining quite unknown to the general public, although this exhibition and that planned for next spring to the Print Room will go far to redress this situation. In his lifetime, Turner succeeded in selling a high proportion of his most finished drawings, and a number of the best of these are now on view. But it is doubtful if he ever allowed anyone to see his exploratory watercolours, and it is these which provide the most exciting revelations in the whole exhibition, in group after group of ravishing drawings, beautifully selected and arranged. They are nearly all in pristine condition (the watercolour of *Fozzill*, No 39, is an awesome example of how drawings fade when exposed to too much

light) and reveal Turner's peerless mastery of the medium. Not only was his colour dazzlingly bold, it could also be as delicate and restrained as that of any Chinese painter of the fourteenth century.

There is no doubt that Turner's ceaseless experimentation in watercolour led on to some of the technical advances he made in his oil painting, but it was not always this way round as some writers have suggested. For there are clear signs in some of the latest watercolours of a debt to the palette-knife technique Turner employed in his oils. In fact, by about 1840, Turner's technique in both media can be very similar, as is apparent if one compares the *Venetian* (No 536 with the most limpid of the *Venetian* watercolours in the next room, and there are certainly instances of Turner's mixing watercolour in his oils, for example, in *The Falls of the Clyde* (No 621).

In many respects the two groups of watercolours, one of Venetian scenes of c 1840 and one of Swiss subjects painted 1840-1846, are the highlights of the whole exhibition. They appear, to borrow Constable's phrase, to be painted in "tinted steam" and although the more sketchy watercolours among them may appeal most to modern taste, the two finished drawings of the *Rigi* at sunrise and sunset known as the "Blue" and "Red" Rigi, Nos 601 and 603 are surely strong candidates to be considered Turner's most beautiful watercolours.

One can gain a valuable insight into the way Turner's mind worked by a study of the text of his lectures on

Perspective (one manuscript of which is on show). From these one can see that Turner found it hard, owing perhaps to his lack of a formal education, to marshal coherently the thoughts that crowded upon him, and to present them simply and intelligibly. Similarly, his public utterances and even his conversation among close friends seem to have been full of ambiguities if not obscurities. His friend David Roberts records that Turner liked to take part in the R.A. debates but that after he had said down "it would often have puzzled his best friends to decide which side he had taken". Fortunately, this tendency to confusion and complexity almost always disappeared when Turner took his brush in hand; no the rare occasions when it did not, it was responsible for some of his less successful works: for overmuch rhetoric and a sense of strain in his oils and for an excess of anecdotal detail in his watercolours.

Mr Butlin suggests that "if Turner had been better educated his pictures might have been more scholarly, more literary—but they would have been less exciting". Although this may be partly true, I do not think that Turner was handicapped by a failure to comprehend the sources of his subjects, but rather that he sometimes tackled themes which were alien to his natural sympathies. Doubtless this was owing in a desire on Turner's part, trained as he was under the influence of Reynolds's Discourses, to elevate the status of landscape painting by laying emphasis, wherever possible, on its "historical" aspect. But

when Turner applied Reynolds's notions of what constituted "the sublime" to contemporary subjects, he was able to give full rein to his true artistic inclinations. Although the contemporary themes which inspired Turner were to become increasingly pessimistic—fire, flood, avalanche and shipwreck—he brought to them a poetic vision, combined with a magical sense of colour, which resulted in a series of masterpieces. Many of these are included in the Exhibition where they make an impression of almost overwhelming beauty.

Schopenhauer, a contemporary of Turner's, held that the distinction between a man of genius and a man of mere talent is absolute. He defined it thus: "The man of talent is like the marksman who hits a mark the others cannot hit, the man of genius is like the marksman who hits a mark they cannot even see to." It is the supreme achievement of this marvellous exhibition that it gives us every chance to "see to" the marks that Turner so consistently hit.

Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974. Evelyn Joll is co-author with Martin Butlin of a catalogue of Turner's oil paintings probably to be published in 1976 by the Yale University Press for the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art.

Turner exhibition at the Royal Academy: Open daily 10-6, including Sundays, November 16, 1974-March 2, 1975 (closed December 24, 25 and 26). Admission 80p, Mondays 40p. Season tickets £2 (Students and pensioners half price). Free admission Mondays in December.

## The acid test

There is no vinegar in a bottle if it is in a bottle; there is no vinegar in a bottle if it is in a bottle. In 1877 Kerner's *Table* stated "In cook vinegar is more than 10% acetic acid". The British have always used vinegar copiously, both as a preservative for meat or fish, and in salads and dressings. Certainly the foundation of a good salad dressing is vinegar, which makes even difference to the quality of the oil. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Acton was definite that it is "no substitute producing equal to that devised by the unmixing juice of the vine".

One who drinks wine with moderate frequency need buy vinegar for salads. If require quantities for fish and cutbeetles, then the made at home from dry table wine may not sustain the required to ensure preservation, leading to one authority on special vinegar whom I consulted. But it is fair to say I have made pickles fully using the product and vinegar.

1770 The great cook in *Classical* stated that glass is the only to keep pickles in. Old red vinegars can be of beany and, if antique, give, but the modern a big-bellied jar with a lid and spigot in the side, bought from Elizabeth (46 Bourne Street, SW1) £24. You can otherwise use a Kilner jar or deep casserole.

Managing a culture or "vinegar" can only be done person-to-person basis. You

can try to start a culture by exposing some wine to the air in a shallow dish: if a liver-like substance forms on the surface, this is the culture. Acetobacter, the group of bacteria that ac. on wine, turning the alcohol into acetic acid, are always present in the atmosphere, but they are fussy about growing (unlike wine yeasts which act on grape sugar, turning it into alcohol rather more easily) and they require air and some warmth. If possible, ask around and find someone who can give you a culture.

Once installed, it will go on reproducing itself in pancake-like layers, but it must never be touched with anything metallic or it will die, so if you have to transport it, use a crock or jar (without a metal cap) and scoop it up with a wooden spoon.

Once the "mother" is in its crock or jar, it is only necessary to keep it covered with wine, which it will go on transforming into vinegar, and this gets progressively better as the original culture ages. Simply feed it with the dregs of bottles, which it is not necessary to filter. Red wine vinegar is easiest to make, as there seem to be more nutritive substances present in this, deriving from the skins of the black grapes—and of course, ordinary wine is likely to have been in bottles of red wine. The culture grows about three-quarters of an inch thick in a short time, but the layers are separate from each other, so can be taken out if you wish to start other lots of vinegar. The ordinary sorts of wine can be used, but it is remarkable how even very small amounts of good wine can result in the finest vinegar.

Do not mix fortified wines and table wines indiscriminately, as the spirit in the fortified wines may kill the culture. But if you are fortunate enough to obtain a culture of sherry vinegar, this can make some of the finest vinegar of all. In one of the great Jerez establishments there is a record that, in the

Napoleonic wars, the French army plundered nearly all the vineyards—a century old and prized at least as much as any of the wine. Wine and vinegar employ, but never be kept in close proximity, as the "vinegar flies" that tend to breed near vineyards carry acetic infection and can "turn" wine in cask or in a bottle that has been opened. If you leave the lid off a jar or bottle of vinegar, cover it with a cloth to keep the flies out.

White wine vinegar tends to be harder to make than red, and a Master of Wine at International Distillers & Vintners thinks this may be because the vinegar bacteria does not like the residual sulphur dioxide that may be present in white wines. But you can use a red wine culture as a starter: at first the vinegar will be pinkish, but it soon lightens. Use only dry or dryish white wines for making vinegar. Whereas I made a good red wine vinegar within months of having my first culture, it took me nearly three years to achieve good results with white, but, once you have succeeded, it is possible to top up bottles with the good vinegar, in a sort of miracle solog, blending up for quality.

If you want to give someone a present of vinegar in a bottle with a rather sinister appearance, and that it must have the air get in frequently. Take the culture off the "mother" before it gets very thick and slide it into the bottle with the help of a plastic funnel. If you want "star bright" vinegar, use a plastic filter.

Making one's own salad vinegar is a small pleasure and a definite economy. It may have topical importance nowadays, too. The famous "black broth" on which the Spartans achieved so much is supposed to have consisted of pork stock, salt, and vinegar.

Pamela Vandyke Price

## Bridge

### A precise definition

Italy won the European Championship for the second time and Britain was placed three victory points below. Our team was unbeaten, drawn not only with the S and with Austria—the S-up—but also with four countries. One of our wins was against Ireland; sine down at half-time we avoured by fortune, and as one of the deals which us from defeat.

South game; dealer North East South West  
No 1 Diamond No 1 Heart  
No 2 Clubs No 2 Spades  
No 3 No Trumps No 3 No Trumps

managed to scrape home by making a club and knocking out the OK before the defenders found their tricks in hearts.

At the other table West the band.

North was not distracted by West's response of One Heart in four to the nine; he led the OK and the contract went two down although declarer might have saved a trick. Against expert defence the game contract on 24 points might be regarded as a poor speculation, and the Irish East had shot his bolt when he had bid two suits that were queen high.

I have gone back to the distant past because two reprints reached me last week—*All about Acol* by Ben Cohen and Rhoda Lederer (£3.50) and *Precision Bidding and Precision Play* by Terence Reese, now in paper back (50p). Our player who made Three No Trumps on sketchy material was Reese, and he would be the first to admit that his bidding was scarcely precise. He was employing Acol

with his partner Schapiro, and they seized the chance which their system provides to steal a march on their opponents.

The virtue of the Acol system is its elasticity, which makes it a formidable weapon at rubber bridge. The authors write "You can hold 20 points so distributed that the hand qualifies for Four Two Clubs bid for a Two No Trumps bid or only for a one bid". They also claim that accuracy is the key name of their No Trump bids and raises, and that when partners get into Three No Trumps a combined 24 points the contract is eminently reasonable.

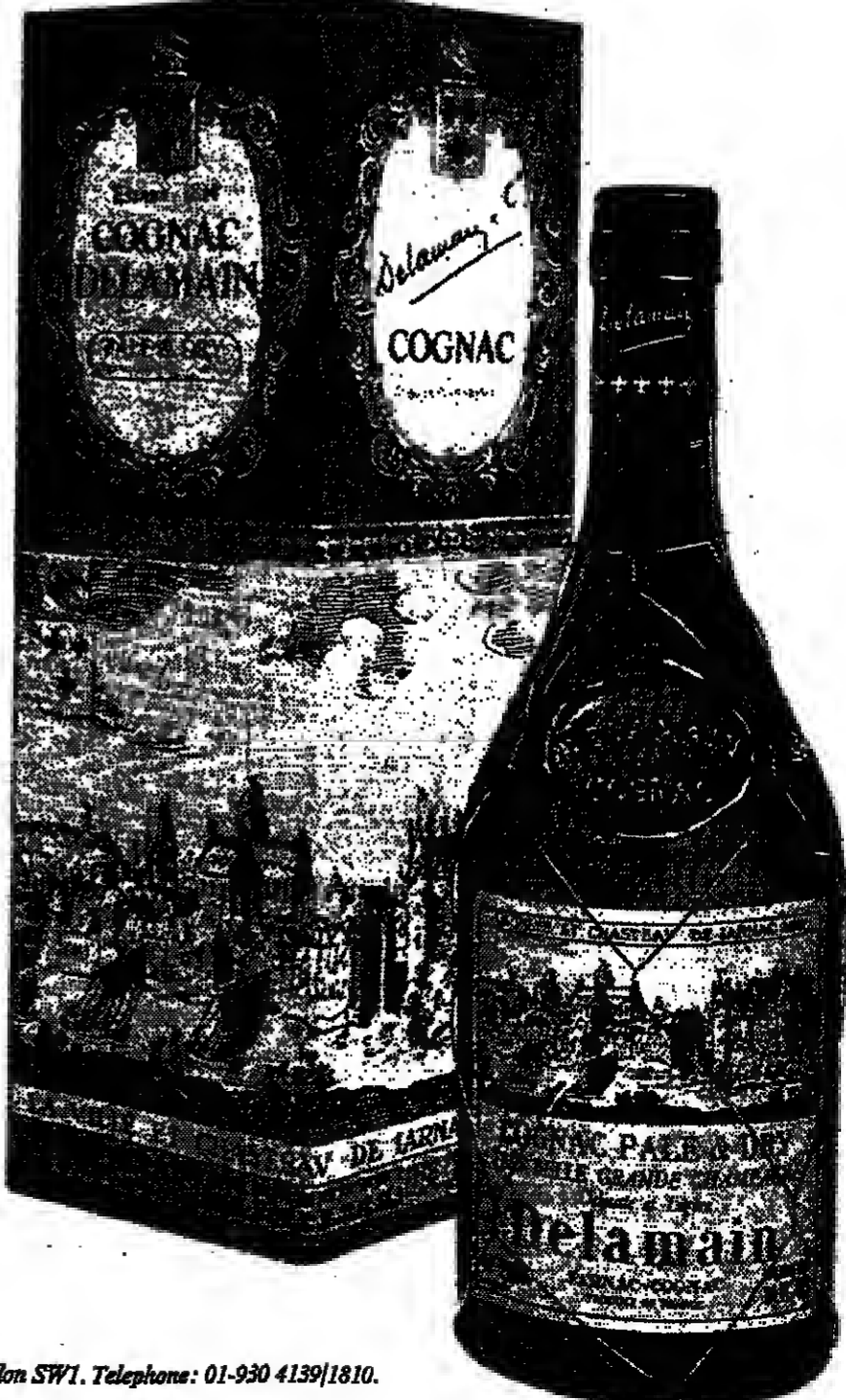
I would be the last person to refute their arguments where rubber bridge is concerned; but for partners in training for international honours Acol bidding is insufficiently accurate. When champions are matched against each other the pair will score best when employ an elaborate system, such as the Roman, in which every bid had a definite meaning with a fixed value attaching to it.

In "Precision" One Club is the conventional opening bid on all hands containing 16 or more points; specific points and shapes are given to other opening bids. I do not think that you will have much success at your club with weak Two-bids and you will not be allowed to use transfer bids; but "Precision Bidding" is what it says and is admirably explained. Although it does not help you to steal games from under the noses of your opponents, you will learn from it to set an exact value upon every kind of hand.

Edward Mayer

## Nine justifications for choosing Delamain Pale & Dry

1. It is the partners themselves who taste. Every cognac is a blend. Tasting for the *assemblage* of this blend is critically important. We do not delegate this responsibility; we bring to bear upon it the inherited skill of generations.
2. We choose from the best vineyards only. At Delamain, we strive constantly after quality. Hence we blend only from the Grande Champagne region of Cognac, the area of the finest growths.
3. We know our suppliers. Some of the grower-distiller families who supply us have been doing so for 150 years. In that time we have got to know their cognac intimately.
4. Our suppliers know us. They, too, understand the qualities we strive for in our cognac. They know they must achieve exceptional lightness of colour, dryness and delicacy of flavour.
5. The importance of old oak. For the pale, delicate, Delamain style of cognac, aging in old oak that has lost its woodiness is of paramount importance. This is why we insist on our suppliers using ancient casks, and, when necessary, we lend them our own casks. Among our own vats are some that date from before the phylloxera epidemic of 1878.
6. How big vats bring delicacy. At Delamain our vats are exceptionally large. Thus the ratio of surface area to volume is unusually small, making it possible to blend and mature with extreme delicacy, our cognac having only the slightest hint of the oak's tannin and colour.
7. The importance of age. Delamain Pale and Dry is not a V.S.O.P. cognac; a V.S.O.P. cognac need not include in its blend any brandy more than five years old. Delamain has an average age of well over twice that. Without those years of gentle maturing in great vats, Delamain Pale and Dry could not possibly achieve its smoothness and roundness, its perfection of balance.
8. A question of style. The Delamain style of an old, smooth, delicate, pale and rounded cognac has been maintained for over seventy years. We do not pretend we have a monopoly of paleness; in recent years many houses have stopped blending darker cognacs in favour of a style approaching our own. But we do believe that no other house has yet matched the delicacy and smoothness which we have always sought.
9. A question of value. Delamain Pale and Dry is, naturally, a little more expensive than some of the other cognacs that may tempt you. But the quality is such that we believe that you will find it better value for money. But to appreciate its value, you must respect it. Never, never, never mix it with anything. Always insist on an absolutely clean glass. Be sure the glass is neither too large nor too small; do not warm it with a flame. Store the bottle upright; always recork it. Give Delamain Pale and Dry the attention it deserves. In due course you will come to realise that we are offering you not a luxury, but a bargain.



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MITCHELL BEAZLEY











# Paris where art buyers keep out of the public eye

No one could ever mistake the Hotel Drouot for a London auction house. Paris's centrally administered "house of auctions" contains room after room where its many auctioneers sell anything from old washing machines to rare works by Picasso and Tibetan sculpture. Some sales are catalogue and some are not, but the seething crowd of Drouot adds moves from room to room searching for unnoticed items that suit their particular fancies, arguing, exchanging and exchanging gossip. Things are talked up and things are talked down but mostly everyone mystifies everyone else.

Auctioneers are civil servants, and the rules under which they operate are far stricter than in London—expert descriptions of an item for sale are subject to a 30-year guarantee of accuracy. This simply means that the rules are more often broken. The French passion is for theory not practice.

I was over there last week with the aim of getting a whiff of whether the market was holding up better in Paris than in London against the international threat of economic disaster. The overall picture does, indeed, seem to be much more optimistic.

The auctioneers are preparing for their major autumn sales at the end of this month and the beginning of December—when the action moves from the antebellum Palais National to an altogether more modern location at the Palais Galliera. Auctioneers generally were confident about the outcome of the big sales; the only nervousness expressed was about the market's reaction to the threat of a new capital gains tax on works of art. Since tax avoidance is already second nature, they are not likely to sit back and accept such a tax as the British have done since 1965. The French collector's distaste for publicly advertising his sales and purchases has long provided a bias in favour of dealers and against public auctions in France. The market is now threatening to go even further underground.

There are stories of dinner parties thrown by a collector when he wants to dispose of some pieces; he invites a couple of dozen other collectors and holds a private auction over the brandy. The fiscal authorities will not even know that transactions have taken place. Let us hope that wealth tax does not have the same effect in Britain.

Paris is parallel with a country cottage fashion. French twentieth-century academic painting is the other field where prices are bounding ahead, but I shall write of this on another occasion.

One gets the feeling that the Paris market is perhaps still one step behind London. Commentators are talking of auction purchases becoming more selective, with the best attracting competitive prices and the second best not in much demand—while the major problem in London at present is to find buyers for the very best, with the middle range selling easily. Also there is still optimistic talk about investment and club members, while in London it is just those sectors of the market which are buoyed up by investment buying that are suffering most.

But there is perhaps a real difference of national attitudes here. The French have had to be much closer to inflation and political crisis since the war than the British. Their distrust of bank notes and the stock market is more deeply ingrained. With plenty of money still around, and art and antiques are looked on as *valeurs refuges*. The good father of a family will spend his spare cash in the art market not because he is looking for capital gain but because an art object will always retain a certain value and in the meantime it can be enjoyed by all. Hence, perhaps the present strength of the Paris market.

While capital spending on collecting has been powerfully deterred in Britain by the threat of wealth tax, the French are busy adopting themselves to the threat of capital gains tax on works of art. Since tax avoidance is already second nature, they are not likely to sit back and accept such a tax as the British have done since 1965. The French collector's distaste for publicly advertising his sales and purchases has long provided a bias in favour of dealers and against public auctions in France. The market is now threatening to go even further underground.

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Geraldine Norman  
Sole Room Correspondent



# Mr Healey's careful step in the right direction

George Hutchinson

Mr Healey's latest Budget can surely be taken as proving his acceptance of—or conversion to—the strong claims of the private sector within a mixed economy. He has apparently turned his back on the extremes of "Bennery" in favour of Mr Harold Lever's more realistic outlook. As I have suggested previously in these columns, Mr Healey's instincts are increasingly skin-in-the-game, tending towards moderation. We can see that from the annoyance and rancour of some of the 770,000 group of Labour MPs, the Marxists of the parliamentary party.

Paradoxically, the Chancellor was probably too moderate on Tuesday; his restraining measures could properly have been more severe. As someone of importance in the City was saying to me, by way of illustration he should have made petrol £1 a gallon.

Mr Healey has nevertheless encouraged a better atmosphere in the business world and for that we can all feel thankful. His Budget is wisely seen as a step in the right direction. It may not be enough. It may be too late. But at all events it is not glaringly off course.

To acknowledge this is to recognize the limitations now placed on the Opposition—limitations made all the greater by the Conservative platform in the recent election, the appeal for national unity. If in one month you are calling for co-operation and collaboration, you restrict yourself in the next—and ensuing months when the incumbent Government is seen (or believed) to be acting in a somewhat similar spirit, however belatedly.

This is not to say that the Government should be spared the most searching and critical examination: but it must reduce the fire and fury that might otherwise be generated.

To that extent Mr Wilson pro- fers from the programme of which the Tories chose to fight in October.

But this is not the only benefit that Labour can expect from Conservative policy and the Conservative sense of national responsibility is distinctly more party advantage in coming months we shall find the Tories holding the Government out over Europe.

Renegotiation notwithstanding, there is no reason to suppose that Mr Wilson wishes Britain to leave the EEC. He has secured the "better target" which is the object of present policy. But having promised a referendum (if not an election) on the issue, he will have to persuade his own party, and the larger public as well, that we should remain in the Community, otherwise he may be undone by his own action. Mr Wilson will not be able to accomplish this by himself.

after his twists and turns of Europe nor can he look to Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams to pull it off. Reinforcements will have to be invoked.

Two of them are Labour's own Mr George Thomson and the Conservative Mr Christopher Soames. Both Commissioners in Brussels. Both will be drawn into the campaign of explanation and demonstration at home.

Ironically, it is desirable that they must be drawn from Mr Healey's Government, simply because the Tories are committed to Europe and more knowledgeable than Labour. Geoffrey Rippon, Peter Kirk, Nicholas Soames, Dennis Williams and the Conservatives who really understand the EEC and its place in the wider context of British foreign policy will themselves be involved. Mr Wilson, if he is saved from the dangers of his referendum, will be replaced—and that he will be.

parliamentary opponents than his own supporters.

"There are few positions less inspiring than those of a discomfited party," said Disraeli after a Tory defeat at the polls. More recently, Mr Harold Macmillan has observed that "one of the melancholy aspects of Opposition, especially to anyone who has enjoyed high office and likes responsibility and power, is the sense of futility."

One can understand Mr Healey's feelings, and those of his party in Parliament. But in the weeks since the election Conservative MPs have aggravated their predicament by an excessive preoccupation with the leadership, often expressing themselves with more acidity than sense.

On the evidence of Thursday's meeting of the 1974 Committee they are now becoming more measured, though many of course, still believe that Mr Healey should be replaced—and that he will be.

be in an election for the leadership next year under existing or revised procedures.

By undertaking a review of the present method, no one is yet committed to altering it. It is too soon to be sure that peers or officers of the National Union (embracing the constituency vote) will be allowed a vote. The National Union is kept to have a say. Conservative peers are divided among themselves: some would like to take part, others would not.

The sugar shortage is to be welcomed if it leads to a lasting reduction in consumption. Most people take more than is good for them. While ministers have a duty to explain the scarcity, and the prospective increase in price, they need not be too defensive. Instead, they ought to emphasize the physical benefits of cutting down on sugar. The same might be said of salt.

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# Sportsview The dangers of turning a sport into a religion

I see that the coach of the current All Blacks touring side, John Stewart, is quoted as saying: "There is too much nationalism in British rugby, and it's particularly strong in Wales. Rugby is not a religion, and if forger it is only a game, we are lost."

The first point that occurs to me about this remarkable statement is that Mr Stewart cannot know much about religion in this country. If the average rugby man showed the same amount of devotion to this game as the average Christian does to his religion, most sides would be lucky to field six players on a Saturday afternoon. Still, let that pass: I take his meaning.

My second reaction is to say, "Look who's talking!" It was the New Zealanders, and the South Africans, by their passionately patriotic approach to international rugby, who ultimately persuaded, some might say provoked, the home unions into taking the game seriously enough to start winning. The coaching revolution of which we hear so much sprang, more than anything, from an irritation at being constantly beaten by the All Blacks and the Springboks. Those who live by hot springs should not kick kettles. But this is no more than a debating point, a jury point as the lawyers say, so let that pass too.

My third reaction to Mr Stewart is warm approval. "Faith," in the words of Swift, "that's as well said as if I had said it myself." It is curious to repeat the phrase in the Angel at Cardiff. I will be proud to help him ward off the assaults, provided that Mr Murdoch has not by then acquired a Welsh qualification. But there are two parts to the question: one of nationalism in general, and one of nationalism in sport.

Nationalism has had its merits, and its uses. As Mr Grimond once pointed out, it has often walked hand-in-hand with freedom. But it ought not to be more than a temporary stage in the emergence of a country, or as if we chose in which country, of which blood we were born. It is barren philosophy by which to live. "Minds like ours, my dear



Colin Meads, whose complete commitment on the field epitomized All Black philosophy of the past.

James, must always be above national prejudices, and in all countries it gives me true pleasure to declare that, as a people, the English are very little indeed inferior to the Scots" (no, not Mr Grimond).

But nationalism exists whether we like it or not. In past generations so far as Britain was concerned, it did not intrude itself too much into sporting activities. This was no doubt because of Britain's position as an imperial power. Had we not taught these chaps the games, and was not their skill as them, as all parties agree the voting age will have been lowered to 18. By that time his party will have spent our more intelligent programmes in the place of the racial platitudes mostly drawn up for this campaign.

Vying with Professor Papandreu for second place, after Mr Karamanlis is the "Centre Union", under its new leader, Mr George Mavros, a veteran solid liberal. In cooperation with an impressive array of intellectuals who made a reputation by resisting the dictatorship. The "Centre Union/Non Forces" when these predictions are hardly absolute. The system has its virtues. In fact, looking at tomorrow's elections seems almost a relief. After ten years of political freeze the Greeks, like their voting styles cramped. Parties are largely the same but ideas have changed. "What is certainly not the same is the electorate of 6,000,000 voters. The bitterness and oppression of several years have led to unthoughted ideological mutations. The "United Democratic Left" at least 1,000,000 new voters have emerged. And the stakes tomorrow are high: The results will shape Greece's destiny for decades.

we believed to be an assured position of superiority in the world, was bound to change this attitude.

When you cannot have the most battleships, you compete more earnestly for the baubles of the World Cup, the Eurovision Song Contest, the Olympic Games. What are the modern Olympics held at Athens, C. B. Fry did not know about it, or he would have gone over and won the long jump; but he did not let it worry him.

There are, of course, supplementary pressures in Wales and Scotland; if they did not have independence, they would at least need to have the consolation of being part of a great and powerful nation. Now they have neither, I would expect that as they achieve a greater degree of independence, they

might well become, less nationalistic in sport, not more, though no doubt it will be a long and gradual process. Indeed, if Mr Stewart is right in thinking that New Zealand is "only a game", I would take that as a sign of increased maturity and confidence. New Zealand, about the country's place in the world, "do not say anything about the pressures of international communications because it is too large a question how much they create, and how much are created by the national mood.

Whatever the reasons, I see an increasing number of matches spoiled because defeat has become a slur. Rugby remains an amateur game, but it demands, at the international level, and even at the highest club level, professional standards, and this increases gamesmanship and partisanship. Yet what, in practice, can be done?

Nearly half a century ago the President of the Rugby Union was appealing that nothing should be done to make the game faster. It would demand, he felt, standards of fitness higher than were compatible with a truly amateur sport. It was an exhortation lost on the wind, especially since the British Isles had been beaten in both New Zealand and Australia in 1930, and the South Africans came and rolled all over us in 1931—the year in which the Statute of Westminster was passed.

The nature of the game has changed, but all levels, but especially the higher ones, both on and off the field, and will continue to change. No amount of exhortation will reverse the change. Could legislation? What legislation is likely to be feasible, or acceptable, or even helpful? Banning coaching and training? Abolishing television coverage? Repealing the Statute of Westminster? If people want to make a "religion" out of a game, how can you stop them?

I see it is deplorable that they should, but I am afraid it is something we have to live with. Or has Mr Stewart any suggestions?

Alan Gibson

# Israel can reduce certainty of war to maybe

The mood in Israel following the Arab summit conference in Rabat is grim to say the least. The summit's unanimous endorsement of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs is seen by many Israelis, and by the "moderates" in particular, as a prelude to war. The most serious assessment is that "war will break out within six months at the outside and many believe it will happen sooner.

To negotiate with the PLO is unthinkable, while to relinquish territory to their eventual control by negotiating with Jordan would be regarded as an act of national suicide. In Israel's view, the only difference between "moderates" and "extremists" within the PLO is that the moderates are prepared to accept a step-by-step negotiation of the State of Israel while the extremists insist on doing it all at once. "We are not prepared" commented Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Defence Minister, on the morning of the Rabat decision "to discuss the pace of our own liquidation."

On an emotional level, Israel's refusal to contemplate the entry of the PLO into the negotiating arena is entirely understandable. The PLO's official policy is to establish in the whole of historical Palestine a secular democratic state "in which, according to the latest formula, Arabs—both Muslim and Christian—would live in peace and harmony with 'Israel' Jews. A necessary condition for the establishment of such a state is, of course, the destruction of the State of Israel. And in furtherance of its aims, the PLO has engaged in a long campaign of indiscriminate terrorism, thus linking it in the Israeli mind with all those who have in the past sought to destroy the Jewish people.

In national terms, however, Israel's refusal to recognize the PLO and negotiate with it cannot be defended or justified. And this is not because the whole Arab world now recognizes the legitimacy of the PLO as an organization, nor because 105 member states in the United Nations have accorded it *de facto* recognition. It is because it is in Israel's best interests to pursue a settlement of the Palestinian problem now, before any further withdrawal takes place from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

with a sovereign Jewish state. And since such a commitment can only be visualized within the context of a settlement which satisfies the principal Palestinian demands, it is far more than the Arab states, who should be insisting on placing the Palestinian issue at the top of the agenda of a reconvened Geneva conference.

Now there are three ways of approaching the Palestinian question, of which two can be guaranteed to fail. The first would be to try to negotiate a settlement with King Hussein of Jordan in the hope that once Hussein had recovered the West Bank and possibly Gaza, a solution could be found within the context of a federated state of Jordan astride the two banks of the river.

Such a solution may have been possible in 1972 when King Hussein made just such a proposal to Israel as a basis for negotiation. It was then rejected by Israel; the then Prime Minister, Mrs Golda Meir, described the plan as "pretentious and one-sided... liable to spur on all the extremist elements whose aim is war against Israel."

In 1972 the King's plan had a chance of success because at least the people of the West Bank were prepared to give it a try. Today the scheme would be bound to fail because no one in the Arab world—except perhaps Hussein—would be prepared to support it, least of all the Palestinians themselves, a fact that includes the West Bankers.

Need to recognize Palestinian claim

A second option would be to accept the PLO's official proposal for the establishment of a secular democratic state in Palestine. That too is bound to fail for it is clearly a proposition entirely unacceptable to Israel and one which leaves Israel no alternative but to fight, no matter what the consequences might be.

The time for such a state was 60 years ago. Today it is a non-starter. But this does not invalidate the need for Israel to recognize the legitimacy of the Palestinian claim to nationhood and access to the PLO as the nominated spokesman. Recognition of the PLO does not commit Israel to an acceptance of the PLO's plans for a settlement, just as the recognition by others of Israel's own right to sovereign existence in no way commits them to support her present borders.

The truly basis for a settlement, therefore, lies in partition and the creation of a new state consisting of the West Bank and Gaza. That the Palestinians may consider the idea of a unitary state is not a barrier there. The fact is that a large number of Israelis do not accept partition and regard the whims of historical Palestine as theirs by God-given right.

Even among those who accept the idea of partition in 1947 there are many who see it as necessary in the circumstances, but left open the possibility that in the course of time the country would once again become an area where no one was to be there. What is important is not what people may wish for, but what they are in fact prepared to agree to by way of compromise. And the evidence strongly suggests that an important and sizable segment within the PLO is now ready to enter into negotiations with Israel on the basis of mutual recognition.

Israel has nothing whatever to lose by accepting the challenge, and testing that readiness to negotiate. To sit at Geneva and talk with Yassir Arafat does not in any way threaten Israel's existence or weaken her present bargaining position. Further territorial withdrawal, however, in advance of a settlement satisfactory to both Israel and the Palestinians, sees Israel running the risk of a future war in borders far less secure than her present ones, and with Israel's bargaining power seriously weakened.

Of course, there can be no guarantee that any particular course of action will in the end succeed. But an Israel that hesitates to negotiate with the PLO is bound to lose the chance of a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Piecemeal approach is a risky course

Israel's preference, and it would seem, is to negotiate further interim agreements with Egypt, and possibly Syria, which "pieces of territory would be swapped" for "pieces of peace". In fact the piecemeal approach to a settlement, however attractive it may seem in the short run, is the riskiest course of all for Israel.

It has been clear for some time, and is certainly clear after the Rabat summit, that there can be no enduring settlement of the Middle East conflict that does not take into account the legitimate demands for national self-determination, and that this demand can only be met by the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian Arab state.

No Arab leader, however powerful he may appear to be, can hope to uphold a peace settlement with Israel that ignores the Palestinian claim to statehood. Further Israeli withdrawals from Sinai or Golan would not in any sense affect the central issue of the conflict, and would not, therefore, bring peace any nearer.

In the absence of peace, however, such withdrawals might well make Israel more vulnerable to an Arab attack. Certainly they would bring the main centre of Israeli population within far closer range of Arab guns and missiles.

The concept of a "peace process" may have been abandoned in Israel in the years between 1967 and 1973, but that does not alter its validity. And the fact is that the October War did not endanger the lives of Israeli civilians in a way that a war fought much closer to the 1967 borders could.

Israel should, therefore, strongly resist the Arab demand to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 before there is an Arab commitment to establish normal peaceful relations.

Mario Modiano

... All other campaign issues turn out to be, in a way, by-products of the phobia born out of seven years of a dictatorship that was as humiliatingly inept as it was oppressive

# Memories of oppression haunt Greeks as they go to the polls

There is one central and all-inclusive issue in tomorrow's Greek election: the first attempt to guard the nation from future coups, by colonels or anyone else. There are Greeks who judge the best protection against the dramatic purges and reforms promised by the left. Others trust that a conservative victory would cement democracy without tears—slowly perhaps, but more securely.

The contest tomorrow will be between these two. Essentially what divides the hand of most voters this time is the lingering fear of seeing the tanks rolling back into town. All other campaign issues turn out to be, in a way, by-products of this phobia born out of seven years of a dictatorship that was as humiliatingly inept as it was oppressive—such issues as the demand for reformation, the future of the monarchy, or the need to reassert national independence.

Most Greeks call for the punishment of the junta and its henchmen, less out of vengeance than to discourage others from imitating them. The question is: how many henchmen? The left demands a thorough purge. One of the leaders of the "United Left", the Communist coalition, called this week for the "must-remain in the army of the more aggressive and provocative pro-dictatorial elements."

The right, concerned that this might disrupt the armed forces while the crisis with Turkey remains unresolved, reads more cautiously—only the protagonists of the coup, the torturers and the killers, shall be prosecuted. The left's Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister and leader of the "New Democracy" Party, has already outbid his rivals by passing legislation which triggers the junta proceedings against army officers. However, Sahnikius, he said: "The career of army officers shall be judged by their future behaviour, not the past."

Three out of the four main parties in this election have declared their opposition to the restoration of the monarchy. Only the "New Democracy" has not pronounced itself, for fear of breaking up the best protection against the dramatic purges and reforms promised by the left. The constitutional question of "monarchy or republic" is to be brought to the Greek people by referendum on December 8.

Many Greeks oppose the monarchy as a reflection of their concern to create anti-dictatorial safeguards by strengthening only those institutions which are controlled directly by the people and are influenced by the state. However much King Constantine may have learnt the lessons of the past and could become a stabilizing factor in the country, the Greeks seem reluctant to restore an institution which in the years before the coup had become the controlling factor in Greek politics in defiance of the electorate.

The third campaign issue is closely related to the firm conviction held by many Greeks that NATO and the Americans share in the responsibility not only for the Cyprus debacle but also for the seven years of tyranny imposed in Greece. Mr Karamanlis has already taken a step towards this issue by ordering the Greek military withdrawal from NATO and breaking off negotiations with Cyprus. But the pressure from the left for a complete exit from NATO is so strong and evokes such responses that even if the conservatives win the election they may be in trouble if they try to reconnect Greece with the alliance.

Beyond these issues which excite the Greeks, the next Greek government is likely to face economic and social problems of the first magnitude, many of them inherited from the dictatorship. The fact that these problems, so vital to the voters, were trustfully shelved, shows how carefree the Greeks want

to feel after an oppressive rule of seven years. The election campaign—for all its noise, its mobile and immobile loud speakers, its banners, the steamers, the disruption of traffic, the litter in the streets—has been a veritable festival that marked the rebirth of democracy. For the Greeks it is the sheer joy of feeling free and in control.

In Athens this week a political mass meeting of the left was transformed into a musical concert for hundreds of thousands in Constitution Square. Composer-politician Mikis Theodorakis was conducting both his orchestra and his campaign as he screamed to the throne: "When their tanks are rusty, my songs will still be alive."

This feeling of elation is overpowering as the Greeks wallow in their newly-gained wealth of freedom. "I don't care who wins," a prominent Greek writer, twice arrested by the junta, told me in the street the other day. He stretched out his arms as if he wanted to embrace the world, complete with sparkling Athenian sunshine: "I just enjoy feeling free."

Most Greek political leaders believe that the net result of the dictatorship has been that the entire Greek political spectrum has now shifted distinctly to the left. Their parties have moved to follow the trend. Mr Karamanlis made a striking opening in the left by legalizing the communists, banished for 27 years, giving them as well as other parties equal time on state television and radio, and taking bold measures to ensure free and fair elections.

As Mr Karamanlis moved towards the centre, the gap in the extreme right was promptly filled by Mr Petros Garofalis, a former liberal who decided to try his luck setting up the "National Democratic Union" to provide a shelter for those who had held office under the junta or had been close to it. The party has come to be better known for the witty (and often obscene) quips voiced by its opponents at meetings than for its chances in the elections.

The traditional centre, once led by the late George Papandreu, which won 53 per cent of the vote in the last elections

in 1964, is now divided. The founder's controversial son, Professor Andreas Papandreu, who certainly inherited some of his father's charismatic presence, is betting on a significant shift to the left.

He had set up the "Pan-hellenic Socialist Movement" (PASOK) in the hope of capturing most of his father's erstwhile voters as they moved to the left. His credibility among the Greeks is being sapped by his rivals. The right wing calls for a demagogue while the left scoffs at what it calls his "instant socialism."

Professor Papandreu's chances will certainly rise in the next election since by then, as all parties agree the voting age will have been lowered to 18. By that time his party will have spent our more intelligent programmes in the place of the racial platitudes mostly drawn up for this campaign.

Vying with Professor Papandreu for second place, after Mr Karamanlis is the "Centre Union", under its new leader, Mr George Mavros, a veteran solid liberal. In cooperation with an impressive array of intellectuals who made a reputation by resisting the dictatorship. The "Centre Union/Non Forces" when these predictions are hardly absolute. The system has its virtues. In fact, looking at tomorrow's elections seems almost a relief. After ten years of political freeze the Greeks, like their voting styles cramped. Parties are largely the same but ideas have changed. "What is certainly not the same is the electorate of 6,000,000 voters. The bitterness and oppression of several years have led to unthoughted ideological mutations. The "United Democratic Left" at least 1,000,000 new voters have emerged. And the stakes tomorrow are high: The results will shape Greece's destiny for decades.

is a risky course

Israel's preference, and it would seem, is to negotiate further interim agreements with Egypt, and possibly Syria, which "pieces of territory would be swapped" for "pieces of peace". In fact the piecemeal approach to a settlement, however attractive it may seem in the short run, is the riskiest course of all for Israel.

It has been clear for some time, and is certainly clear after the Rabat summit, that there can be no enduring settlement of the Middle East conflict that does not take into account the legitimate demands for national self-determination, and that this demand can only be met by the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian Arab state.

No Arab leader, however powerful he may appear to be, can hope to uphold a peace settlement with Israel that ignores the Palestinian claim to statehood. Further Israeli withdrawals from Sinai or Golan would not in any sense affect the central issue of the conflict, and would not, therefore, bring peace any nearer.

In the absence of peace, however, such withdrawals might well make Israel more vulnerable to an Arab attack. Certainly they would bring the main centre of Israeli population within far closer range of Arab guns and missiles.

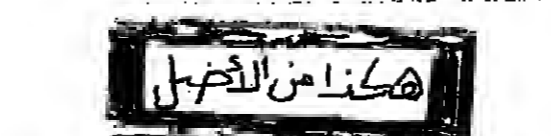
The concept of a "peace process" may have been abandoned in Israel in the years between 1967 and 1973, but that does not alter its validity. And the fact is that the October War did not endanger the lives of Israeli civilians in a way that a war fought much closer to the 1967 borders could.

Israel should, therefore, strongly resist the Arab demand to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 before there is an Arab commitment to establish normal peaceful relations.

... All other campaign issues turn out to be, in a way, by-products of the phobia born out of seven years of a dictatorship that was as humiliatingly inept as it was oppressive

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# Ethiopia

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a Special Report

Michael Knipe, who wrote most of his Special Report, spent several weeks in Ethiopia watching the demise of Haile Selassie's regime and the establishment of the new rule.

## Army set to govern for several years

Africans to the grant affairs caused by the of them, Ethiopian donkeys ladeo with eucalyptus carry parcels in their hands rather than on their heads. Unlike Arabs in the north of them, they carry their cars calmly with their horns blowing. Individuality displays in a variety of other ways. The fourth century have been a Christian society while all others have been animists. Their dress is distinctive, and women wear the headscarf, a kind of shawl of white hand-woven as fine as a cobweb. Various ways in which draped around the or across the shoulders a subtle degree of it or occasion and, in fact, it lends grace and even to the oldest, simple peasant. Ethiopian food is also difficult to describe. The national dish is injera, a kind of flatbread made with the look and taste of foam rubber. This is served on a wicker basket and high with wattle, which selection of spicy and eggs. With it one does not wine or beer but a sweet alcoholic drink made from honey.

Addis Ababa, in contrast to other African capitals, is entirely lost to the modern architectural development. Most of the buildings are still fragments who expect only



A bunch of flowers lends a rural fragrance to an army vehicle on duty at the palace in Addis Ababa.

## Power lies with 120 unnamed soldiers

The 120 members of the February 24, the Government announced an increase of \$516 for private soldiers. The following day, the Second Division, based in Asmara, mutinied. The rebels' complaints were not only concerned with pay, clothing, food and conditions. But one point had more political overtones: they complained that government officials should not be given expensive cars or allowances to run them.

The mutiny spread to Asmara on February 25 when the Second Division sent telegrams to other units. Next day, the Signals Corps were in revolt, arresting their officers and stopping traffic in the streets. The Air Force arrested some officers at Debre Zeit and rebellion began at the Fourth Division in Addis Ababa.

A new Government was appointed on February 28 in accordance with what were believed to be the desires of the army, followed by the arrest, by officers of misconduct and the army, of various members of the previous regime. In some cases, apparently, the soldiers making the arrests seemed to have little idea of whom they were arresting.

That eight General Abiye, the new Minister of Defence, went with the Commander of the Ground Forces to the Fourth Division headquarters to negotiate a return to normalcy. The army kept them "waiting for more than an hour, then assured them that they would not harm the ministers. Apparently some Air Force pilots had wanted to hold an immediate court martial of the detained former ministers, and the intervention of General Abiye saved the lives of the detainees.

While the arrests were under way, political pamphlets were dropped on Addis Ababa from army helicopters. In most other respects the military remained politically neutral and the army aviation corps joined with police in dispersing student demonstrations.

On March 1, the Second Division in Asmara, which

chaos and bloodshed from Africa. While Ethiopians are proud of the peaceful manner in which the revolution has been carried out, few will deny that the new order is facing ominous problems and is under some strain.

A revolt in the largely inaccessible provinces would even now seriously shake the army, which lacks the manpower to assert its control in such a situation. It is for this reason that the armed forces have made their moves so gradually.

Rural opinion has been monitored by way of the local police units in each region, and it has taken time for the soundings to be fed along the line of communication to the centre of the armed forces coordinating committee.

While the prospect of outright revolt appears to have passed, the prospect of changes in the land tenure system has had an unsettling effect in the rural areas where truculent tenants have begun to refuse to pay rents or landlords, fearing the loss of their property, have resorted to eviction.

The armed forces coordinating committee, or Dergue, has retained its anonymity, and as yet no clear indication has emerged of the ideological slant the new military Government has assumed. It is, however, widely divergent moderate and radical elements whose unity was based largely on the need for the most fundamental reforms and less on the means of attaining them.

The armed forces movement has to create a democratic constitution based on local government and he says they would like to see a smooth transition to a democratically elected Government. When that would be, he declined to specify.

Meanwhile, the military Government has displayed its awareness for the public concern by swearing in a 50-man civilian body to advise it on economic and constitutional reforms. In the absence of constructive programmes, Ethiopians are being assailed by Marxist tinged exhortative essays on the meaning of the "Ethiopia First" philosophy. The attacks on the ousted imperial family and the nobility are continuing and dissidents deemed to pose a threat to stability are being arrested.

University students and lecturers have been ordered to enrol for the *zemecha* or "back to the people" literacy and rural development campaign. It is planned to send some 60,000 of the young educated urban elite into the countryside to preach the revolutionary gospel. What effect youthful radicals will have on their more conservative rural elders is difficult to foretell, but the students are balking at the scheme which they regard as primarily a measure aimed at dispersing them and oullifying their opposition.

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### Emperor refused modification

The more moderate members were disappointed when the Emperor refused to accept a modification of his power and the role of the movement's figurehead, thus precipitating his own overthrow, while the radical elements have chafed at the prospect of retaining the monarchy rather than adopting a republican revolutionary government, on the Somalia or Libyan model.

On seizing power on September 12, the movement named Lieutenant-General Aman Andom, a popular senior officer, as the head of the provisional military Government, suspended Parliament and the constitution and said the military Government would retain power until a legally constituted people's assembly approves a new constitution and a civilian Government is appointed.

Stopping short of disposing completely with the monarchy, the military rulers invited Crown Prince Merid Azmach Asfa Wossen to return as a constitutionally controlled royal head of state. Much to the people's surprise, the Crown Prince, who is partially paralyzed and lives in Switzerland, has indicated his intention of accepting the role. To this the military Government has responded by stating that his appointment as king will be only a temporary measure.

The armed forces won popular acceptance of its moves by a shrewdly planned and administered

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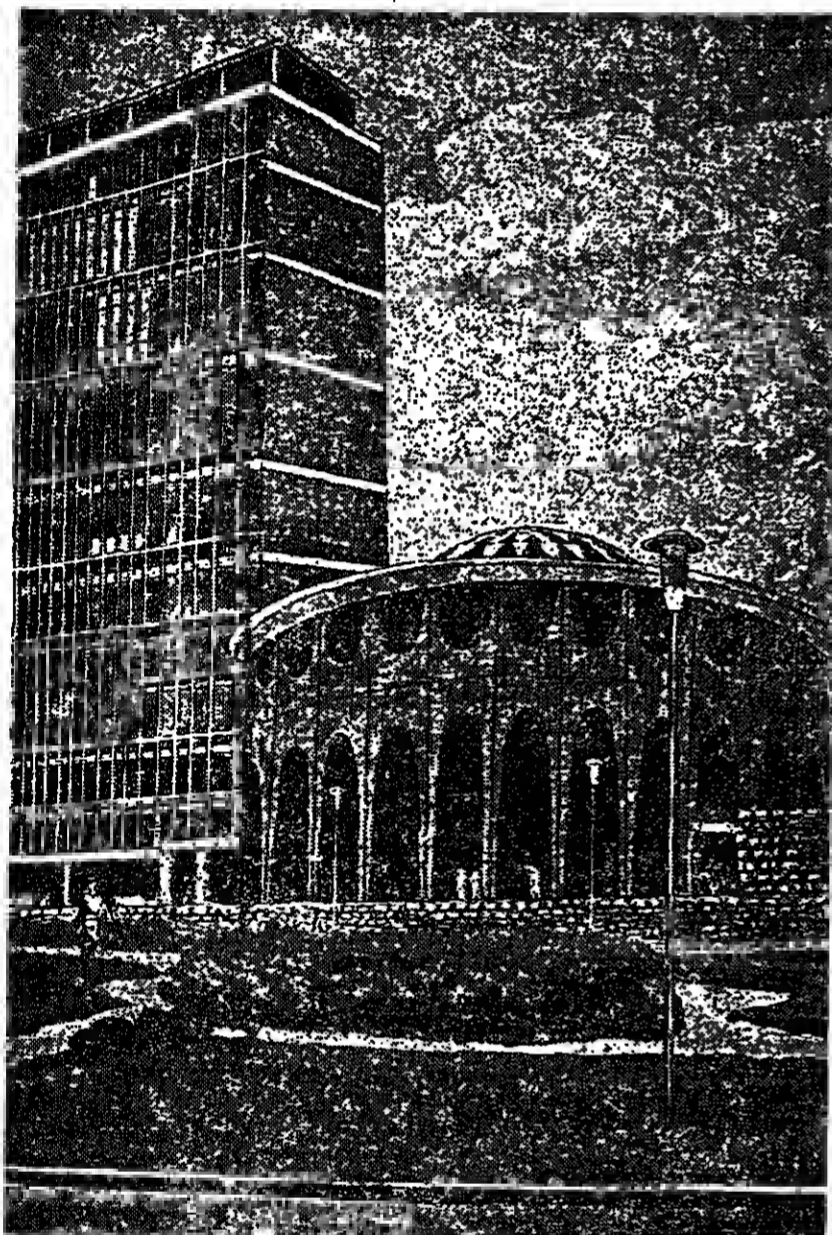




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## Formidable economic problems face new military Government

The effects of the wage and price explosion which set the wheels of revolution rolling in Ethiopia at the beginning of this year have been largely cushioned by a booming trade balance. This is giving the new Government a welcome breathing space in which to tackle its formidable economic problems.

Because of the step by step nature of the changes and the lack of bloodshed, business life, such as it is, has not been unduly disrupted. However, everyone is looking to the military Government for bold initiatives, particularly in land reform, to enable the country to realize its not inconsiderable potential.

A huge trade surplus was recorded last year, the first one in 16 years, although the international economic situation is expected to reduce this considerably this year.

With an extraordinary upsurge in net foreign assets of the banking system in 1973, the overall balance of payments surplus was \$218.3m. A price boom in pulses and oilseeds was mainly responsible and it led to an overall surplus of \$86m in 1972 which increased by two and a half times that in 1973.

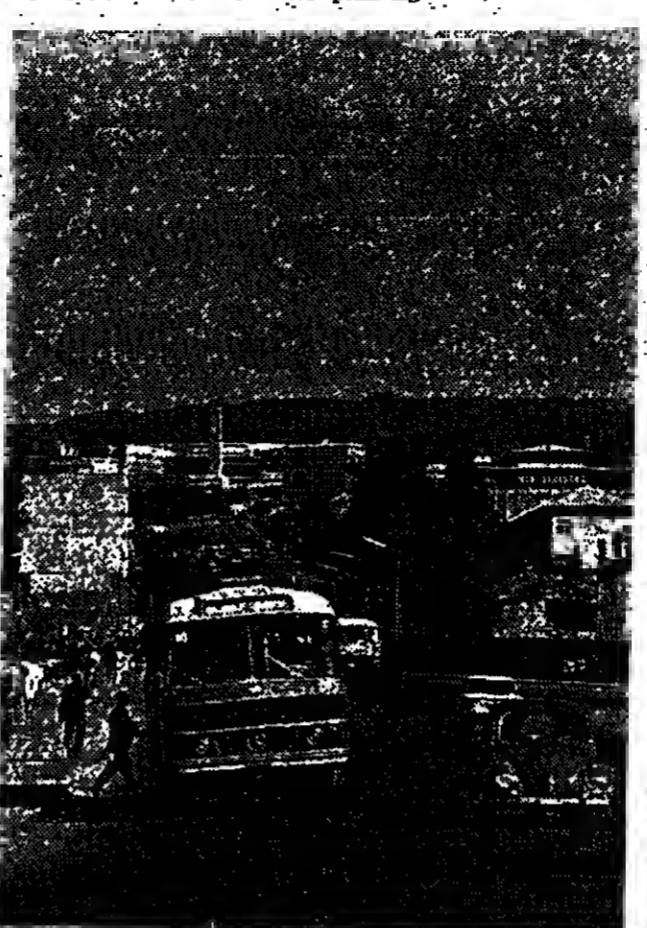
### Imports rose only sluggishly

The balance of trade which showed a deficit of \$50.3m in 1972 was turned into a trade surplus of \$255.5m. Exports rose by 31 per cent to an unprecedented \$350.7m while imports rose only sluggishly by 3 per cent to \$444.2m.

The net figure for long-term foreign loans to the public sector increased slightly from \$45.3m to \$48.3m. Private foreign direct investment inflows amounted to an unprecedented \$65m, largely owing to huge capital inflows by oil prospecting companies, although this was offset by the estimated net outflow of short-term capital.

Sadly, the effect of the many years boom on the population remains negligible. The per capita income is only \$US80, one of the world's lowest. Neighbouring Kenya has a per capita income of \$US170. Less than 40 per cent of the Ethiopian population is economically active. Half of these are farm labourers or shepherds.

One paradox of Ethiopia's chronic underdevelopment is that it has not had the capacity to use the foreign aid which has been available. Over the past 20 years it has been able to use only \$US812m from a total available of \$US1,754m. Foreign investment is kept down by the fact that so much of the population is outside the cash economy that import substitution cannot be attempted.



The favourable trade figures of the past two years continued into the first three months of this year. This was again primarily because of the substantial increases in both the prices received and the volume produced of pulses and oilseeds. Earnings from pulses increased by 253 per cent over the same quarter last year and those from oilseeds by 66 per cent.

The total value of export permits authorized was 38 per cent higher than for the same quarter in 1973. Earnings from the two major export items, coffee and hides and skins, registered declines, however. There was production shortages of coffee while income from hides and skins was adversely affected by declining world prices.

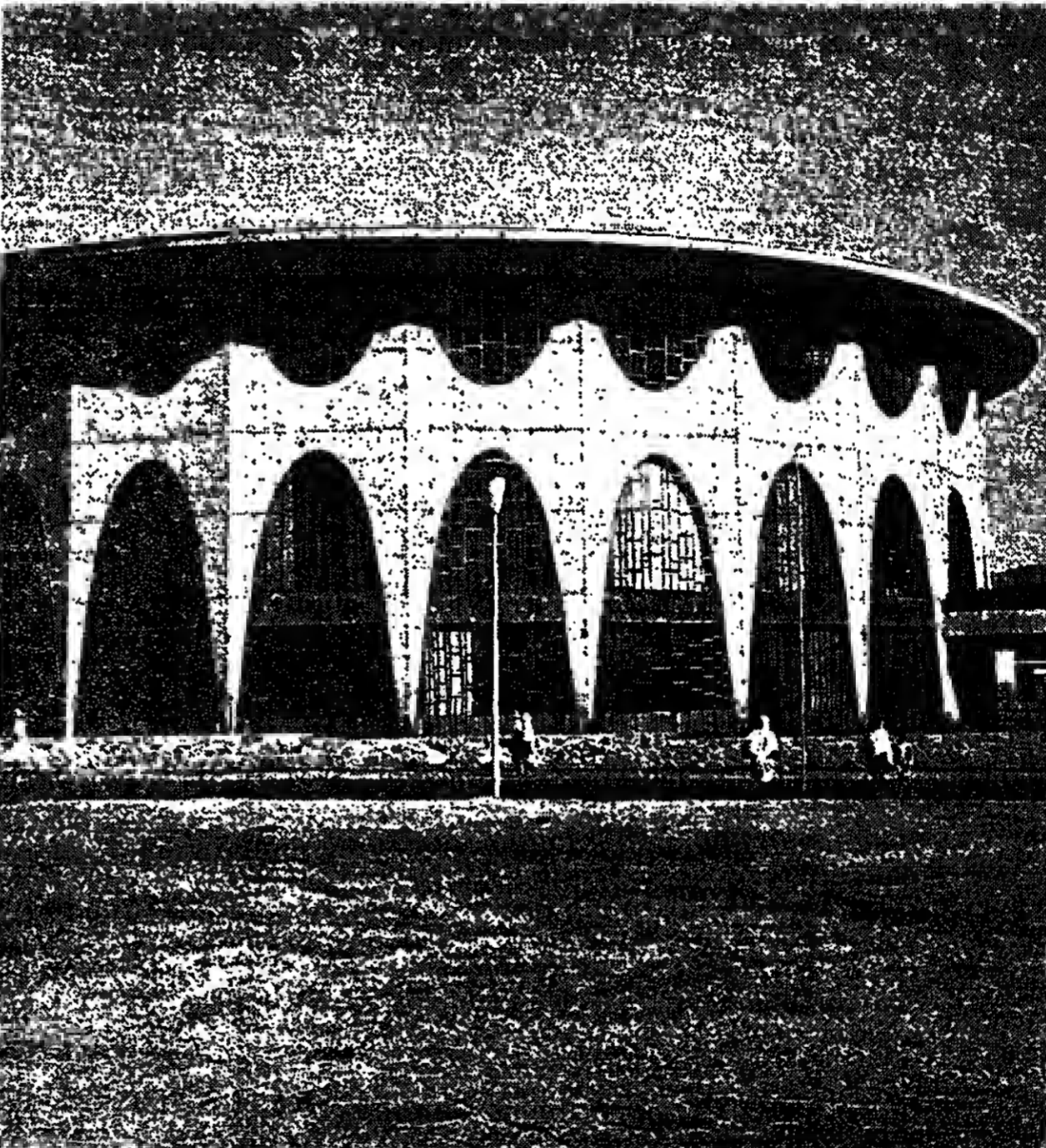
The value of import licences used during the first quarter of this year was \$120.2m, 23 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1973, a result of real increases and inflation. Relief grants were primarily responsible for increasing invisible receipts during the first quarter by 49 per cent over the previous year to \$62.5m.

### Increase in oil prices

The National Bank of Ethiopia says that although in December there were roughly sufficient reserves to cover more than 11 months' imports including petroleum, this situation would not repeat itself next year because of the substantial increases in oil prices and rampant inflation in the industrial countries.

The bank forecasts that allowing 10 per cent for inflation, 5 per cent for a physical increase in non-oil imports and 100 per cent increase for petroleum imports, the average monthly figure for imports in 1974 will be \$E46m compared to \$E37.4m last year.

The bank says that while high export earnings from primary products will cushion the oil price escalation and global inflation this



In Addis Ababa. Above: the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. Top: redevelopment in the capital. The city stands on a 8,500ft high plateau.

### Power lies with 120 unnamed soldiers

continued from page 1

bad started the rebellion, sent a telegram to all armed forces units which had joined them. It urged them to end the rebellion because their demands had been met in full. The telegram said the Second Division was not in support of the politically motivated actions which Air Force staff had initiated and which the Fourth Division had taken up.

This prompted the rebel groups to band over their prisoners in return for a promise that no retaliatory action would be taken against them. About 100 members of the Armed Forces went to the Jubilee Palace to hand over their prisoners to the Emperor.

The men, who only the day before had entered the palace with the dignity of Cabinet ministers, were reported to have returned



Lieutenant-General Aman Andom.

It was after this that the Bodyguard, regarded as one of the more conservative units, mutinied by arresting their command-

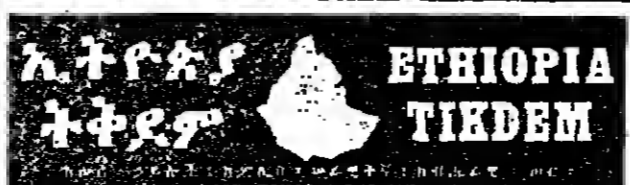
ing officer at his home. But, gradually over the next few days, the Armed Forces returned to some degree of normality.

On March 5, the Emperor announced a revision of the constitution as a result of which the Prime Minister and his Cabinet would be responsible to Parliament. By now, however, the revolutionary elements in the Armed Forces clearly realized that they had acquired power and that, if they organized themselves properly, they could keep it and force even more profound changes. Thus, the coordinating committee came more formally into being with most military units electing representatives to serve on a fairly permanent central committee in Addis Ababa.

At the end of June, the committee tightened its grip on the country, detaining members of Parliament and the Minister of Defence.

A few days later, the Chief Justice, "the mouth of the Emperor", was taken into custody and in the following weeks the co-ordinating committee moved step by step towards the dethronement of Haile Selassie.

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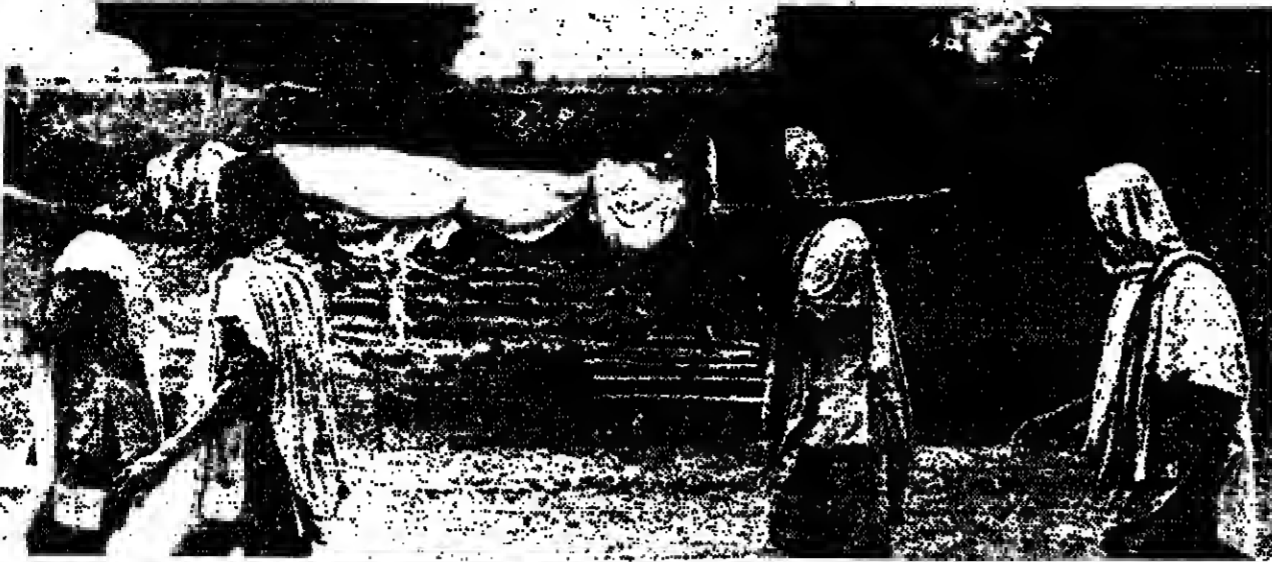
فكنا من الأصل



Michael Knipe looks at the twin evils of hunger and corruption, and reports on his visit to a village on relief day

# 100,000 estimated to have died in worst famine since 1916

... relief day in the vil-  
... of Rnbite the day I  
... through. The specta-  
... mountainous country.  
... of the Wollo province  
... lush and vivid mix-  
... of greens from the  
... Stretches of grass-like  
... (the principal cereal)  
... mvering millet could  
... en, and there was no  
... ce of drnught in the  
... the casual visitor.



... the village square  
... al thousand people  
... gathered, a drah and  
... tic mass wearing  
... colourless grey-  
... cotton rags. It was a  
... of market day without  
... ce.  
... can markets are  
... ly brilliant affairs,  
... t with colourful  
... s and fruits, alive with  
... conversation, laughter  
... the braying of gnats  
... sheep. But there was  
... drabness and a semi-  
... at Rnbite.  
... in Ethiopia and was largely  
... responsible for mpling the  
... Haile Selassie regime.  
... The famine, believed to  
... be the worst in Ethiopia  
... since 1916 and the culmi-  
... nation of some 10 years of  
... drought, caused the deaths  
... of an estimated 100,000.  
... People are no longer  
... dying directly from starva-  
... tion, but many have been  
... seriously weakened and are  
... tragically sick.  
... There are laymen, some  
... an the fringe of the inter-  
... national relief operatin,  
... who will deprecate the need  
... for further relief. Their  
... contention is that too much  
... grain has been made avail-  
... able and that peasants are  
... beginning to depend on it.  
... Some of them are adopt-  
... ing a life of comfort at the  
... relief shelters. "The only  
... thing these people are dying  
... from now is laziness," one  
... European said. Such views  
... are sweeping and callous  
... generalizations.  
... The more authoritative  
... view of the specialist relief  
... workers, medical experts  
... and agriculturists is that,  
... in spite of the relief pro-  
... gramme, there will still be  
... hardship, above that which  
... rural Africans take in their  
... stride. For several years in  
... come, at least, people will  
... be short of food.  
... There may be some tak-  
... ing undue advantage of the  
... relief and there may be still  
... some corruption at the  
... lower levels. But the auth-  
... orities appear to have estab-  
... lished fairly strict control  
... over grain supplies. They  
... have been firm in closing  
... down shelters, even at a  
... cost of causing some addi-  
... tional hardship, rather than  
... allow peasants to depend on  
... them.  
... The dominant view of the re-  
... specialists is that the reha-

The grain stores have been built on sites where they will help with distribution. Some are large enough to hold 500 tons of grain and some 300 tons. It is intended to build another 100 grain stores in different parts of the country during the next two years. These will serve for stocking farmers' produce. Half the \$2.5m cost will be met by a World Bank loan.



Thames Television's Return to Ethiopia documentary earlier this year showed people still dying of famine in Wollo province. Above: a German nurse cares for a sick child. Top: a body is transported to a grave.

... required to balance the  
... diets of those in the  
... affected areas.  
... In Wollo, which has been  
... the worst afflicted area, the  
... recent rains were satisfac-  
... tory but army worm de-  
... stroyed much of the sor-  
... ghum and maize crops and  
... were followed by grasshop-  
... pers and the locusts. These  
... are traditional enemies  
... which cause less damage in  
... times of plenty.  
... In Dessie, the capital of  
... the Wollo province, Dr  
... Tamerate-Retta, a vibrant  
... and youthful Ethiopian who  
... returned from his studies in  
... France to help to combat  
... the famine, said that while  
... the acute period was over,  
... the resultant malnutrition  
... was still taking its less  
... direct toll.  
... A child was more likely  
... to die from simple measles  
... if it was suffering from mal-  
... nutrition; a tuberculosis  
... death might take six months  
... instead of two years. Dr  
... Tamerate said there was  
... still an urgent need for  
... more adequate post-famine  
... care, particularly for  
... children.  
... In a province of 18,000  
... sq km there were three mil-  
... lion people. That meant  
... about 1,500,000 children,  
... 300,000 under the age of  
... five.  
... Yet there was not one  
... children's hospital in the  
... province. The one and only  
... government hospital had a  
... 125-bed capacity.  
... The doctor said he was  
... treating about 300 children  
... at a temporary reception  
... centre at an abandoned mis-  
... sion station together with  
... about 500 outpatients. Some  
... of the children were suffer-  
... ing from disease of the  
... skin, tuberculosis, leprosy  
... or inherited syphilis.  
... Another group had diseases  
... which would lead to mal-  
... formation.  
... A third group was suffer-  
... ing from eye problems, tra-  
... choma, measles, burns or  
... vitamin deficiencies.  
... A fourth group had dental  
... problems. There was not  
... one dentist in the Wollo  
... province, so the only thing  
... to be done was to extract  
... teeth. Even the extractions  
... had to be done without  
... proper instruments.  
... In spite of what was lack-  
... ing, Dr Tamerate said,  
... Wollo province was better  
... equipped and staffed medi-  
... cally than it had ever been.  
... But what would happen  
... when the emergency aid  
... ended and when the volun-  
... teers returned to their own  
... countries?

... The project is building on  
... the work of the Royal  
... Engineers who supervised a  
... preliminary road pro-  
... gramme on a food-for-work  
... basis earlier this year. Con-  
... struction methods being  
... used are as labour intensive  
... as practicable, involving a  
... labour force of 1,000, to  
... help to relieve unemployment.  
... Britain has also made  
... available \$E120,000 to buy  
... DDT liquid to help the cam-  
... paign against army worm,  
... which is threatening this  
... year's crops. Forty-nine  
... lorries and six Land Rovers  
... were supplied for grain deliv-  
... eries at a cost of about  
... £190,000.  
... Another project which is  
... almost complete is the build-  
... ing of 70 grain stores. This  
... is being carried out by an  
... Ethiopian government de-  
... partment for about \$E2m, of  
... which \$E1.2m was allocated  
... by the European Economic  
... Community.

... Ethiopia's Relief and  
... Rehabilitation Commission,  
... which has been given wide  
... powers to coordinate the  
... drought and famine assist-  
... ance, has said that the  
... drought is worsening. Nine  
... of the 14 provinces were  
... affected, it said recently,  
... and there was an urgent  
... need for food, clothing,  
... medicine and water sup-  
... plies.  
... The commission, consc-  
... ious of the complacency  
... and neglect of the previous  
... Government, has requested  
... 60,000 tons of grain from  
... international donors to  
... establish a national emer-  
... gency stock of food grain.  
... This was needed, said Mr Am  
... Shimellis Adugna, the Chief  
... Commissioner, to respond  
... quickly to any emergency  
... until greater international  
... resources could be mobilized.  
... In addition to the emer-  
... gency stock, the commis-  
... sion expects that it will  
... have to cope with a contin-  
... uing drought emergency. The  
... Ethiopian Nutrition Insti-  
... tute expected a poor harvest  
... in November and estimated  
... that more than 300,000 tons  
... of food grains and rehabili-  
... tation foods would be

# Legacy of years of neglect

The streets of Addis Ababa  
... are thronged with Africa's  
... most persistent beggars.  
... Cars are ambushed at  
... traffic lights and pedes-  
... trians pestered by swarms  
... of urchin children parrying  
... their standard sales-talk:  
... "My muzzet is dead, my  
... fazzet is dead. I am hungry  
... meester." And in contrast to  
... their equivalents in most  
... other countries, they are  
... less inclined to take no for  
... an answer.  
... Foreigners, who are un-  
... derstandably a prime target,  
... find the beggars irritating,  
... but working and middle-  
... class Ethiopians, who are  
... also regularly accosted,  
... accept them more stoically.  
... A market survey would  
... probably indicate a greater  
... contribution from locals for  
... than visitors to beggars' ear-  
... nings; they are an accepted  
... part of the social system.

the seriousness of the  
... drought.  
... The Government was con-  
... cerned enough to establish  
... an emergency relief commis-  
... sion which began raising  
... funds but it appears to have  
... been less than energetic. A  
... sum of \$E1.5m (about  
... £312,500) was raised. Some  
... of it came from private  
... organizations, individuals  
... and foreign sources. Govern-  
... ment employees had a  
... month's salary arbitrarily  
... deducted. But Haile Selassie  
... contributed only a modest  
... \$E17,000 and there was  
... apparently no lump sum  
... contributed from the govern-  
... ment treasury.  
... A gift of \$E40,000 raised  
... by university students was  
... mysteriously not accounted  
... for in the records. And  
... when students attempted to  
... gather at the campus to dis-  
... cuss the seriousness of the  
... famine and urge govern-  
... ment action, they were fur-  
... ciously dispersed by the  
... police. A similar demonstra-  
... tion organized in Dessie,  
... the capital of Wollo pro-  
... vince, was broken up even  
... more violently and eight  
... students died from gunshot  
... wounds.  
... Perhaps for the first time,  
... undue affluence is being  
... regarded as a symptom of  
... corruption instead of a mea-  
... sure of success, causing cau-  
... sious people to keep their  
... larger cars locked in the  
... garage. And a wave of con-  
... cern has been created in  
... the tiny urban class for the  
... plight of the drought-  
... afflicted rural masses.

In its internal publicity  
... throughout the year the  
... Government referred only  
... to the drought rather than  
... to the famine and it was not  
... until February 7 this year  
... that it was admitted that  
... thousands had died from  
... starvation.  
... Haile Selassie is indicted  
... as the man ultimately  
... responsible for the govern-  
... ment cover-up. His undi-  
... minished opulent life-style  
... was in devastating contrast  
... to the plight of the hungry.  
... His financial involvements  
... throughout the year were  
... both extraordinarily wide-  
... spread and incongruous con-  
... sidering his imperial posi-  
... tion. The King of Kings was  
... not only the owner of a  
... brewery and a bus company  
... but had businesses as  
... diverse as a tiny retail store  
... selling oranges and a firm  
... of grass cutters.  
... Allegations have been  
... made of excessive misuse  
... of public funds and tax eva-  
... sion on a vast scale by  
... Haile Selassie, his family  
... and his associates. The mili-  
... tary authorities accuse him  
... of holding no less than  
... \$E12,000m in foreign funds.  
... This may be a gross exag-  
... geration. But if it is  
... \$E500m, that is nearly a  
... year's national budget in  
... Ethiopia.

Under the new provi-  
... sional military government,  
... however, the seriousness of  
... is being developed on a  
... broader scale. An intense  
... campaign is developing  
... against the twin evils of  
... corruption and social neg-  
... lect.  
... In June last year, when  
... cholera broke out among  
... the drought refugees herded  
... together in makeshift camps  
... on the outskirts of towns,  
... the authorities were more  
... concerned over the effects  
... this would have on agricul-  
... tural exports and tourism, so  
... described the disease euphe-  
... mistically as "an outbreak  
... of gastro-intestinal disor-  
... ders".  
... Allegations against the  
... deposed Emperor, Haile  
... Selassie, that he misused  
... public funds and that his  
... Government neglected and  
... covered up the famine sit-  
... uation, have never been  
... fully tested or proved in a  
... court of law. But in the cir-  
... cumstances of Ethiopia they  
... have had a damning effect  
... and enabled the armed  
... forces to topple the im-  
... perial regime.  
... There was government  
... knowledge of an impending  
... famine situation as far back  
... as November 15, 1972, when  
... a Ministry of Agriculture  
... report told of serious crop  
... shortfalls in the Wollo and  
... Tigre provinces because of  
... the failure of the rains for  
... several years running. The  
... Cabinet apparently in-  
... structed the minister to sup-  
... press the report. A few  
... months later the first large  
... groups of refugees from the  
... drought areas were arriving  
... in Addis Ababa but the gov-  
... ernment reacted accused the  
... error of Wollo and mini-  
... mized distortion and exaggeration.

the full seriousness of  
... the famine was first made  
... known to the world in  
... August last year when a Un-  
... ited report put the number  
... of deaths from starvation at  
... between 50,000 and 100,000  
... and a Red Cross report  
... described the situation as  
... "Worse than Biafra". But  
... their reports elicited  
... shocked denials from the  
... Ethiopian Government and  
... they were given no public-  
... ity internally.  
... When the Ethiopian Gov-  
... ernment finally pocketed its  
... pride and requested inter-  
... national assistance it con-  
... tinued to minimize the sit-  
... uation. And in September,  
... Tigre provinces because of  
... when Mr Jonathan Dimble-  
... ley was the first to film  
... the starvation situation, an  
... Ethiopian government offi-  
... cial was sent to London to  
... try to persuade him to  
... "leave down the film".  
... When this failed and the  
... film was transmitted, the  
... Ethiopian Government  
... error of Wollo and mini-  
... mized distortion and exaggeration.

Perhaps the kindest view  
... that can be taken of his  
... responsibility for both the  
... corruption and the famine is  
... that he behaved only  
... naturally, given Ethiopian  
... history and the imperial tra-  
... dition. He has been in many  
... ways a monarch from  
... another age. He wrestled  
... the throne from his rivals;  
... his predecessors had done,  
... and it was customary to use  
... it for self-aggrandizement.  
... He certainly had no inten-  
... tion of retiring to Switzer-  
... land and is probably even  
... now wondering what all the  
... fuss is about.  
... And the famine? Well at  
... 82, he has known many  
... famines in Ethiopia. The  
... real difference of the latest  
... one is that it has been the  
... subject of twentieth century  
... communications and newly  
... developed international  
... concern.  
... Haile Selassie, ruler of a  
... self-contained empire which  
... has been largely isolated for  
... centuries, was fascinated by  
... the outside world and  
... became a master at strad-  
... ling the cultural dif-  
... ferences. It was his tragedy  
... that he failed, in his later  
... years, to adjust to the in-  
... ternational standards of moral-  
... ity that he helped to intro-  
... duce and which finally  
... caused his downfall.

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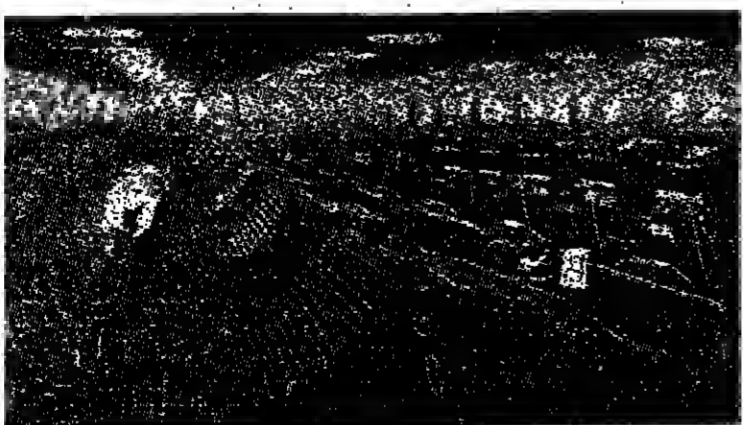
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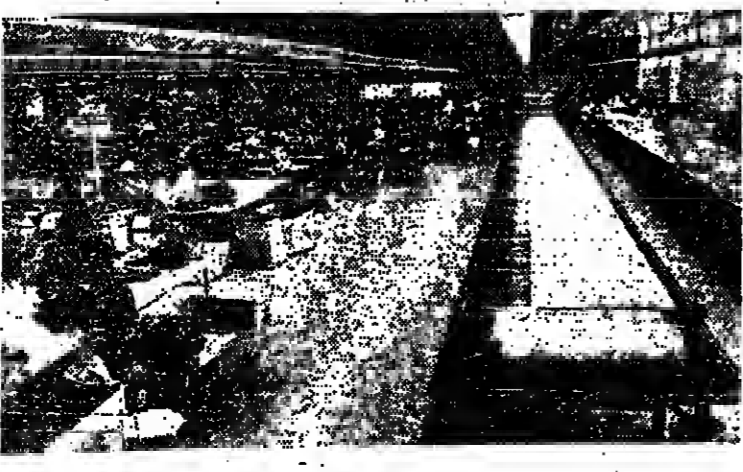
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# Non-alignment policy favoured

The prospects of an improvement of Ethiopia's relations with its neighbours have been strengthened by the change of power in Addis Ababa.

The new military Government says there will be no change in its wider foreign policies, other than a possible increased emphasis on non-alignment. The Government intends to continue the policy of accepting foreign aid from all countries and on this basis plans to continue to rely on the United States for its armament requirements. Much will depend on the 'ideological slant which develops as the character of the military Government asserts itself in the coming months.

Ethiopia has good relations with its western neighbour Sudan which were enhanced in 1972 when the mediation of the Emperor successfully brought Sudan's 12-year-old civil war to a close. There is some hope that Sudan will play a similar role between the central government in Addis Ababa and the Eritrean separatists.

Contacts with Kenya to the south have been slight in the past. Friendship was forged in large measure by the personal relationship between Haile Selassie and President Kenyatta who are of similar age and share a conservatism of outlook.

Whatever the personal feelings President Kenyatta may have had at the fall of his contemporary, the Kenyan Government has not involved itself in Ethiopia's internal changes. Contacts, particularly economic ones, will grow as a result of a new road being built to link the two countries which is to be finished next year.

Ethiopia's major foreign policy concern is its long standing territorial dispute with communist backed and militarily ruled Somalia to the east.

Somalia has maintained that it has no intention of going to war over the disputed area and appears to be sticking to its word. While President Barre's Government has clearly not abandoned its demands, it appears to take the view that the Eritrean area was a major stumbling block and seems prepared to let Ethiopia settle down under its new, possibly more amenable leadership before pressing its demands.

The prospect of Somalia attempting to grab the rich Ogaden desert area, regarded as remote, has been no escalation of the dispute, indeed virtually no border incidents, since Eritrean's internal revolutionaries all the other Somali army changes began last February.



A small boy (above) emphasizes the fact that Ethiopia has more guns a head than any other African state. His old-fashioned rifle is intended as a deterrent to mountain bandits. Top: children performing a folk dance.

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## Fresh hope for solution over Eritrea

The most highly charged problem immediately facing Ethiopia's new rulers is the guerrilla war in the northern province of Eritrea.

An intensification of activity by the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) or the rival People's Liberation Front (PLF) could seriously embarrass the Provisional Military Government and place demagogic strains on its command of the general situation.

In the past few months, however, there has been a promising lull in the conflict. The Government has made conciliatory gestures and there is now a prospect of Sadat mediating in the matter. It was mediation by Ethiopia that brought Sudan's 17-year civil war to an end two years ago. There are good prospects that Sudan might be able to repay the kindness.

In contrast to the Emperor and his administration, who seemed prepared to let the Eritrean conflict drag on, the new Government has recognized the issue as an urgent one. It sees it as a running sore that, unless dealt with, may poison not only the internal system but Ethiopia's relations with the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, the Arab states which sympathize with the Eritrean separatists.

The ELF is a separatist movement with a mixed Christian and Muslim base and a Marxist ideology. Its leadership operates from Damascus and it receives support from Syria, Iraq and Libya. The PLF is a more extreme, Muslim-dominated faction which broke away about three years ago and is based in Aden.

The two movements are believed by reliable non-partisan sources to have a hard core of about 2,000 trained guerrillas who in certain areas receive strong support from the Eritrean population. The primary source of arms of both is China.

As the Ethiopian authorities have been prone to play down the extent of the Eritrean conflict and the two fronts to exaggerate their successes, reliable information about the extent of the guerrilla actions is not easy to obtain. But according to a usually informed and cautious source the guerrillas were instigating something like a dozen incidents a month until the recent pause.

Two leading provincial politicians were assassinated. In June a group of men hurst in and shot one of them, an adviser in the provincial governor, while he was praying at a mosque in Agordat, about 100 miles west of Asmara, the provincial capital. Three weeks later a provincial councillor was shot at point-blank range while sitting in his car in the city.

In less spectacular fashion, rural telephone exchanges and other government installations have been

blown up and roads mined. The guerrillas have also shown a predilection for kidnapping. Nurses have been abducted from mission stations to treat wounded guerrillas and in March two Canadians and three Americans working for the Tenneco oil company were kidnapped when their helicopter was forced down in a storm near Massawa. The Tenneco men were accused by the guerrillas of exploiting the natural resources of Eritrea but were later released.

While the rebels make exaggerated claims of controlling 70 per cent of Eritrea there is evidence that they certainly hold sway in the remoter areas away from the main roads, particularly in the northern tip of the country above Keren, where normal civilian movement is restricted by the authorities.

The Ethiopian Army has had to maintain a bolstered division of about 10,000 troops in Eritrea, as well as six battalions of emergency police totalling 3,000 men, while the Air Force has committed its squadron of ground attack aircraft. They have been able to do little more than keep the situation in check, however, and it is clear that only a political solution is likely to bring the conflict to an end.

Travellers in the province are advised not to be on the roads after dark because of the security situation but during a recent journey there was little sign, because of the Government's adoption of a conciliatory approach, of military activity on the roads other than an occasional check-point on the outskirts of towns where cars were searched.

In Eritrea, particularly in Asmara, it is easy to understand something of the separatist inclinations that exist. The people have always had greater access to the outside world than those of the rest of the country. While Ethiopia is justifiably proud of the fact that it has never suffered colonial domination, the claim does not apply to Eritrea which for 50 years was an Italian colony and for 10 years after that was administered by Britain. It was federated with Ethiopia from 1952 until 1962, when it was absorbed into the central administrative system.

If the colonial system had its acknowledged faults, Eritrea provides evidence of many of its advantages. The province enjoys a 20 per cent literacy rate compared with 5 per cent in the rest of the country. Its people, who tend to speak English with the accent and gestulations of Italians, are noticeably more worldly-wise and they predominate throughout the country in the more skilled jobs.

Asmara, as a city, displays an elegance of a Mediterranean style, with a broad main street lined with palm

trees and with many fashionably-dressed people. The civil administration is reputed to tick along better than it does elsewhere. The streets are well paved and well drained.

Yet while Eritrea provides Ethiopia with many of its most valuable and advanced citizens, under the previous regims there was constant discrimination.

"When budgets were allocated in Addis we were always last in line", one businessman said with a shrug.

Can the Eritrean issue be resolved? "Five years ago the answer would have been yes", one diplomatic observer said. "Today it is slightly more debatable."

The Provisional Military Government has got off to a good start in paving the way to a solution, first by appointing an Eritrean civilian as governor—the first time an Eritrean has held the post since federation—and second, by electing General Aman Andom, an Eritrean, as its chairman. Just before the final dethronement of Haile Selassie General Aman was well received on a tour of Eritrea, where he promised a peaceful solution to the province's problems.

If a sizable percentage of Eritreans has sympathies with the separatist movements, this does not mean that they emphatically demand separation. What they want is a greater degree of home rule and a fairer deal from the central administration.

The best prospect of a compromise remains the federal relationship of 1952-1962. This would give Eritrea greater autonomy while keeping such matters as defence, foreign policy and trade in the hands of the central administration.

The problem for the central government would be that this solution would awaken similar demands from other provinces, not so well equipped to handle their own affairs. And the danger for Eritreans would be that the federal relationship could be dismantled as it was in 1962.

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THE TIMES

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# Days of violence clear way for an education revolution

Henry Valtes

After the Battle of Aden, the Ethiopian month of February, when buses and schools were being stoned indiscriminately by thousands of angry students and teachers, lecturers at the Haile Selassie First University issued a lengthy document attacking the Government's Education Sector Review.

The review had been intended to modernize and streamline Ethiopia's rather haphazard educational system, present in a country with a population of 26 million, of whom are under 15, are only about 750,000 attending either government or private schools.

In rural areas only about 2 per cent of the primary aged and 4 per cent of older ones are receiving education. The university, an annual intake of 10 new students, caters for about 1 per cent of the group. Education has been estimated to cost 20 per cent of the national budget but is almost entirely absorbed by salaries.

The aim of the Education Sector Review was to change the attitude and thinking of the system and the people it operated and used it to free the academic and technical fields.

Under the rousing motto, "Education—Challenge to the status quo," it took the view that gearing education to the needs of Ethiopia, the standard of living in the country was bound to improve, a view which in principle was unarguable.

Unfortunately, like so many other grandiose schemes, plans and projects of that government, which a few days later was to fall in the wake of the armed services revolt, it had been conceived in a vacuum. It bore no relation to the realities of Ethiopian life and, also like many other plans, it had been devised by well-meaning people who were part of a system designed to maintain the status quo which education has a habit of upstaging.

The august body known as the Council of Ministers, all appointees of the Haile Selassie regime, failed as it had always done to consult the people who would have to operate the new system, the teachers and university lecturers. Worse, when those most closely concerned with education wanted a national debate on the review, it was refused and, as was the habit of that administration when anything controversial reared its head, the document was classed as restricted.

Teachers, already grumbling over pay and the economic crisis which was about to erupt into violence, went on strike. Students in the university joined them. And the senior pupils in the secondary schools found themselves at a loose end.

The scene was now set for those days of violence. For over the year the student population of Ethiopia has

not been slow to take action to show its displeasure with the establishment and some have paid for it with their lives.

If the teachers had not struck over the Education Sector Review, Ethiopia's protracted revolution of 1974 might never have started.

It was the civil disturbances, fomented by the teacherless students and the disgruntled taxi-drivers, that led to the calling in of the military which in the lower ranks did not normally carry arms in public—and those who had been waiting for just such an opportunity, took it.

In the weeks which followed the fall of the Government, various sections of the community, particularly the military, were given rises. So were the teachers, who were accused of merely using the Education Sector Review as an excuse for a pay strike. But in spite of the pay rise the teachers still refused to go back and instead redoubled their efforts to have the review scrapped or at least suspended.

Nine months later it is still suspended. But the teachers' action may yet be justified by events. For the revolution that it helped to start might just bring about the total changes in Ethiopian society which, way back in February, the teachers argued was needed before any new educational system would work.

In almost every western country there is the growing problem of jobs for school-leavers. In Ethiopia it has never been a problem in that sense. There just are not any jobs. The teachers knew it. The students knew it. And at least the medieval system of education in the area, initiated by the archbishop of the Ethiopian Orthodox (Coptic) Church, had the advantage of training people to do nothing, but do it well.

The Education Sector Review, however, had come up with the progressive idea of switching resources into training mechanics, electricians and carpenters. This was fine, except that, as the teachers pointed out in that February document, there were no jobs for mechanics, electricians and carpenters.

The review also wanted to relate the educational system to agriculture, since the country's main industry and the backbone of what economy it has, is farming. Commendable, except as the teachers pointed out, where was the land to be farmed? It was all owned by the aristocracy, much of it lying idle, and if anyone worked it the profits would go to the ruling class and the young man who had studied hard for years at college would end up with no more in wages than the illiterate peasant who had stuck to his side of the feudal fence all along.

The review had put up another bright idea. Education should be a means of achieving a spirit of national unity in a country seriously divided by ethnic groupings. As the teachers' document said: "For a person who is hungry, for one who does not know what job he will have tomorrow and does not have a roof over his head, national unity is a term suspended in space."

In other words, there was nothing wrong with the aims of the review. But there was no structure towards which it could build. All the university could do would

# Emperor's fall strengthens Addis Ababa in the OAU

With the dethronement of Haile Selassie, Ethiopia has ceased to be something of an anachronism within the Organization of African Unity.

The Emperor was a justly venerated figure in the organization which, in its infant years particularly, owed much to his enthusiasm, prestige and dignity. But with the philosophy of African socialism increasingly holding sway as the OAU settles into its second decade, the imperial dynasty became more and more incongruous. Now only tiny Swaziland is ruled by an

absolute monarch and Ethiopia has a fresh, more youthful government which promises to be more in keeping with the mood and style of the times.

There are no indications that the transfer of power will affect the standing of the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa. The relatively peaceful manner of the change will, if anything, strengthen the city's claim to the secretariat. Its position as a geographic and religious meeting point between Arab and black Africa is fortunate at a time of growing sensitivity about that particular

ethnic division.

The OAU is taking some satisfaction from seeing its 10-year preoccupation with the struggle against colonialism reaching fruition. Guinea-Bissau joined the organization this year and the complete independence of Mozambique and Angola is in sight.

There is firm confidence too that it must now be only a relatively short time before Rhodesia becomes Zimbabwe and joins the fold. Meanwhile Africa is determined to intensify the political pressure at the United Nations and else-

where and to strengthen sanctions directed at the remaining minority white strongholds.

At a more basic level, greater attention is being paid to the OAU's own internal workings. A comprehensive review of the structure and machinery of the organization is under way. The Council of Ministers approved a budget of \$2.6m for the current financial year. This was an increase of 35 per cent over last year's budget, but only half the previous fiscal year's budget was actually received.

The most urgent task the OAU faces is to heal the rift between Arab and black Africa. The divisions became sharply apparent at this year's summit conference in Mogadiscio when the committee of seven, established to negotiate special oil prices for African nations affected by the increase in oil prices, reported that the oil-producing Arab states would not allow concessions to African countries. The committee's efforts were hampered by the fact that several African leaders made their own individual attempts to negotiate directly.

The black African states are disgusted at the sum put forward as development aid to offset the effects of the oil crisis.

The Arabs offered only \$200m, subsequently raised to \$230m. A further \$500m was made available through the Arab-African Bank but the Arabs retained control of the funds. One black African diplomat said the amount being offered was equal to only a sixth of the total sum being added to black Africa's oil bill.



Class of primary schoolchildren in Debrahan, north of Addis Ababa.



A reading lesson at a leprosarium.

be to spaw out mechanics, plumbers, agricultural experts by the thousand, to spend their days sitting in the Rendezvous Café in Churchill Avenue, or trying to find a manual job that would give them a bit more than the average \$5 a month.

What was needed, the teachers said, was a total change in the whole system. They did not use the word revolution. But that was what they wanted, and got.

Now the whole structure which created and maintained the old system, and thwarted any real attempts to change it, has been swept away. Although education in Ethiopia has been largely in a state of suspended animation for most of this year—and the military now want to send the students and teachers into the countryside for a year to operate a crash anti-literacy programme—there are at least the seeds of hope that the kind of society can be created which will make a document like Education—Challenge to the Nation a meaningful one.

But in health and social hygiene the task is almost too big to contemplate. The Ethiopian Ministry of Information, speaking about the development of health services, gives a table showing that from 1947 to 1972 the number of hospitals rose from 38 to 85, the number of beds from 3,300 to 8,145 and the number of clinics from 120 to 649. At the same time, the number of doctors increased from 100 to 374. This looks like progress, and in one sense obviously is.

Later in the booklet, the authors admit: "Weighed against how much remains to be done these achievements

## ADVERTISEMENT

# FIAT IN ETHIOPIA



Fiat trucks at work in Ethiopia

Established in 1899, Fiat is the largest private company in Italy and one of Europe's major manufacturers. It has 45 plants in Italy, in addition to production and assembly factories in 22 countries throughout the world. Fiat is engaged in several production sectors controlled by three main divisions—Automobiles, Commercial Vehicles and Diversified Activities, with a combined payroll of 194,000.

In 1973 Fiat, together with its fully-owned OM and Autobianchi subsidiaries, produced 1.6 million vehicles, or 86% of Italy's output and 12% of Europe's.

In addition to building motor cars and commercial vehicles, Fiat is also engaged in the production of agricultural tractors, fork lift trucks, aero engines, rail rolling stock. Diesel engines, gas turbines, components for nuclear power stations, and electronics instrumentation. It also makes a considerable amount of steel as well as a complete range of lubricants.

The Company is engaged, either through associated firms or jointly with other organizations, in the sectors of earth-moving machinery, aircraft, civil and industrial engineering, and public works.

Besides giving impulse to exports, which account today for a third of its total turnover, Fiat has entered into a number of co-production ventures with newly emerging countries, thus making a contribution to their economic expansion and development.

There are, in fact, Fiat car, truck and agricultural tractor factories in seven different countries in Africa. Also worthy of note are the activities carried out by Impresit, a Fiat-associated company, which has to its credit major hydro-electric project developments, such as the dams of Kariba in Rhodesia, Akosombo in Ghana, Roseires in Sudan, Kainji in Nigeria, as well as Koka and Fincha in Ethiopia plus roads, land reclamation, etc.

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa, where the Fiat involvement, because of historical and economic reasons, has been greatest.

About one third of all the cars on the road in Ethiopia today is Fiat while a pre-eminent position is also held by Fiat and OM trucks.

In 1973 Fiat cars accounted for 32.7% of total Ethiopian registrations, while the percentage of Fiat trucks sold in Ethiopia was about 85%. These results place the Italian company in a foremost position on the Ethiopian market.

As in other African countries, Fiat vehicles have given ample proof of being particularly suited to the difficult operating conditions of the Ethiopian countryside. A standard production Fiat 127, for instance, was first in its class in the 10th Ethiopian Highland Rally, an achievement all the more commendable seeing that the rally took place on Africa's own ground, so to speak. A fleet of Fiat 682 N3 trucks has given further proof of the toughness and reliability of Fiat vehicles under African conditions by successfully covering for the first time ever the 1,200km (745 miles) long distance between Port Soudain and Khartoum, a punishing route unwinding over stony tracks and across barren land.

The sales and service of Fiat trucks and cars in Ethiopia is carried out by SCAFET, a Fiat subsidiary company based in Addis Ababa. Other Fiat sales and service centres are located in the main cities, such as Harar, Dire Dawa, Kambolcha and Asmara.

The marketing and servicing of Fiat trucks is, in turn, the responsibility of Mitchell-Cotts & Co. Ltd. and its own network.

A recently completed Fiat truck assembly plant is to start work in the next few months. It will assemble Fiat and OM trucks and buses under Fiat licence. The whole project was financed by Automotiva and Manufacturing Company of Ethiopia S.C. (A.M.C.E.), a company established in 1970 with 90% of the capital put up by Fiat and the remaining 10% by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank.

Fiat is also operating in the public works sector in Ethiopia through its associated company Impresit which has carried out among other things the civil engineering work of a concrete factory to Addis Ababa and trunk roads, including the Lake Tana - Ghimbi and Bedelle-Gore routes.

**ETHIOPIA TIKDEM**

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THE ARMED FORCES, POLICE FORCE & TERRITORIAL ARMY

# The Mitchell Cotts Group in Ethiopia

## Mitchell Cotts & Co (Ethiopia) Ltd

Vehicle assembly and distribution - Fiat, O.M. and Rover

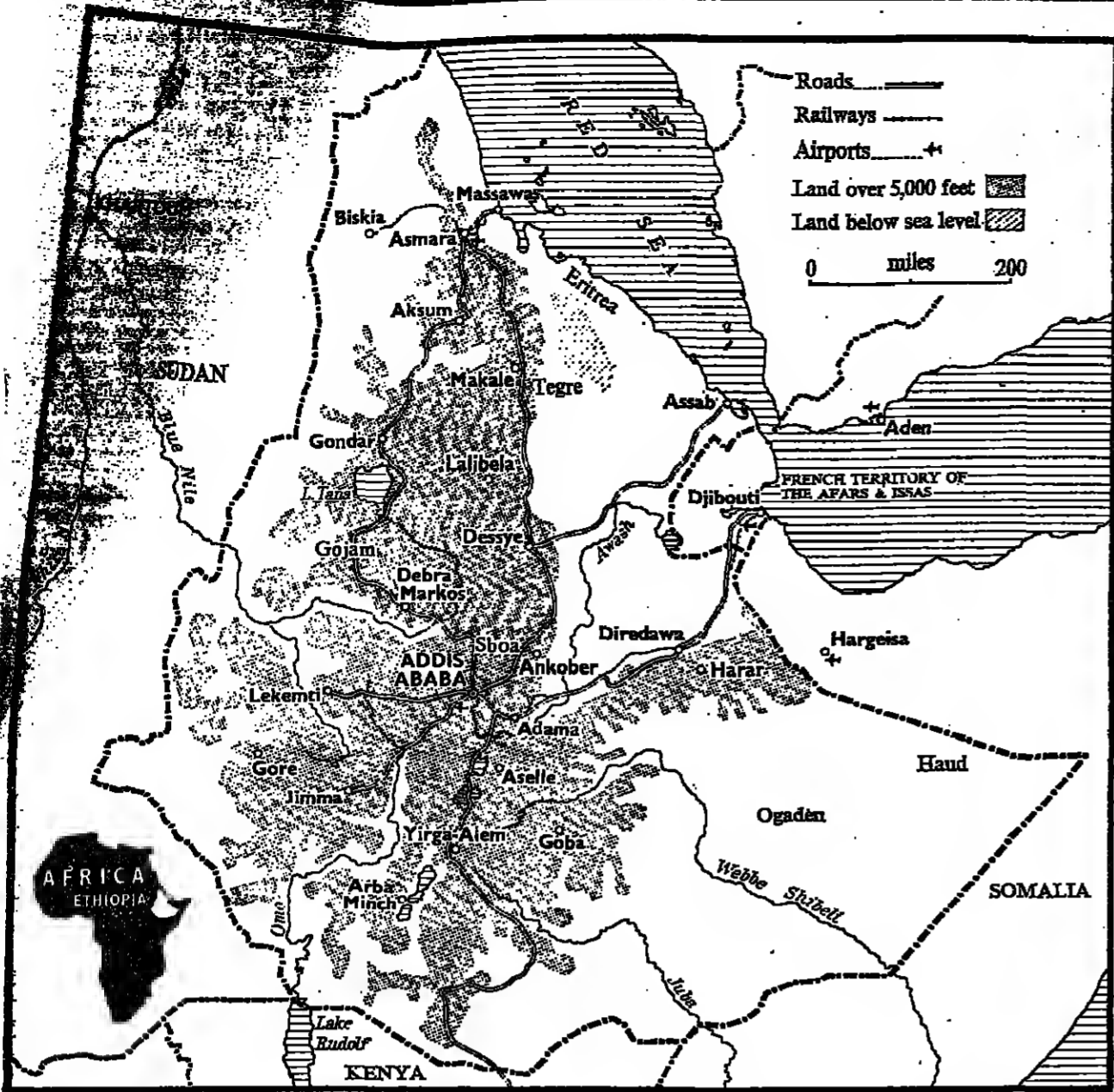
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Margaret Allen, who visited Ethiopia before the Emperor's downfall, describes the impact it made on her—both dismay at its poverty and wonder at its beauty

### Future for tourism if living standards improve

Ethiopia came as a shock to me. Previously I had travelled to many parts of the world—the Far East, the Americas, Australia, but I had never been to Africa. And that is, in my opinion, the most beautiful and different from anything which can be found anywhere in the West, or places influenced by the West.

I was shocked by the obvious poverty in Addis Ababa, a capital city which is clearly of twentieth-century design, with wide boulevards and modern buildings of considerable beauty. On these roads and around these buildings was evidence of extreme poverty of a kind I had previously associated only with places in India and the Far East. Living conditions, I was assured, were better than in many parts of Africa.

I did not know whether this was true or not. What I did know was that I felt uncomfortable and too affluent in such surroundings. And the statements were not true. My visit was a short one. It took place just before the Dimbleby disclosures and apart from Addis Ababa and hopping about the country by air on the "historic route" I saw little of the interior, and was unaware that Ethiopia housed some of the most desperately poor and starving peoples of Africa.

This must be said, other-

wise, the casual visitor to Ethiopia might find his or her enjoyment totally destroyed by seeing the normal environment in which many Ethiopians live. And there is enjoyment to be had in great measure. If the new regime can improve living standards, then the development of tourism in the "hidden empire" can do nothing but good in opening up the country to foreigners and widening the horizons of its native peoples.

The faces of Ethiopians show great variety, and the women of Addis are particularly beautiful. The diversity of their backgrounds shows not only in their faces but also in their language, clothes and habits. There are about 70 different tongues with about 200 dialects. The people are friendly and open and there is little, if any, atmosphere of hostility towards other races.

Addis Ababa, where I spent most of my time, was founded in 1887 by the Emperor Menelik II. It is almost 8,000 ft above sea level, so that despite its nearness to the Equator, the climate is always pleasant except for those who do not like heat.

Although Addis is a modern capital city it has more the atmosphere of a large provincial town than a metropolis. Outside the main hotels the traveller can find

it difficult to find night life of the style which is customary in Europe and North America. If anything, Asmara, Ethiopia's second city, situated in Eritrea, the most northern province, has a more cosmopolitan atmosphere than Addis. The Italian influence remains, and the atmosphere of the town is a mixture of southern Europe and the Middle East.

But tourism has not yet developed to the stage where people simply come to Ethiopia seeking sunshine and entertainment. Visitors are divided into two broad groups; those who seek out a little-known, mainly Christian civilization, and those who are looking for what is one of the best wildlife—and particularly bird—sanctuaries of the world.

The seekers after history follow the historic route. The hardy can take the arduous way by road, or mule, but today most people fly from one site to another. At Lalibela, for example, the birthplace of both a saint and a king, are the 11 monolithic churches which were built directly out of the rockface. They were built in the twelfth century in the Wollo province at the command of Lalibela (the name means "the bees recognize his sovereignty"), and the building methods still baffle experts.

The churches, which are

still used for worship, stand in two groups on either side of the river Jordan. They have magnificent facades and splendid interiors. They are carved and painted, and in each one narrow tunnels and rock-hewn steps take the visitor through the churches proper into tree-shaded groves.

Then there is Gondar, the site of fairy-tale castles built in the seventeenth century, and abandoned today. They stand in a rolling park with a barbed-wire wall. No one knows why this site—even more remote 300 years ago than it is today—was chosen by King Fasildas for his group of castles; nor has anyone yet traced the true source of the inspiration for their architecture, though it is reminiscent of some of the old palaces of southern Arabia.

From Gondar on to Harar, which the Ethiopians describe as "a visit to the Arabian nights". This is an older world, dating from the seventh century, where there are trains of camels winding their way through the area, colourful markets and small shops. Harar itself is surrounded by high walls, with five gates and 25 look-out towers.

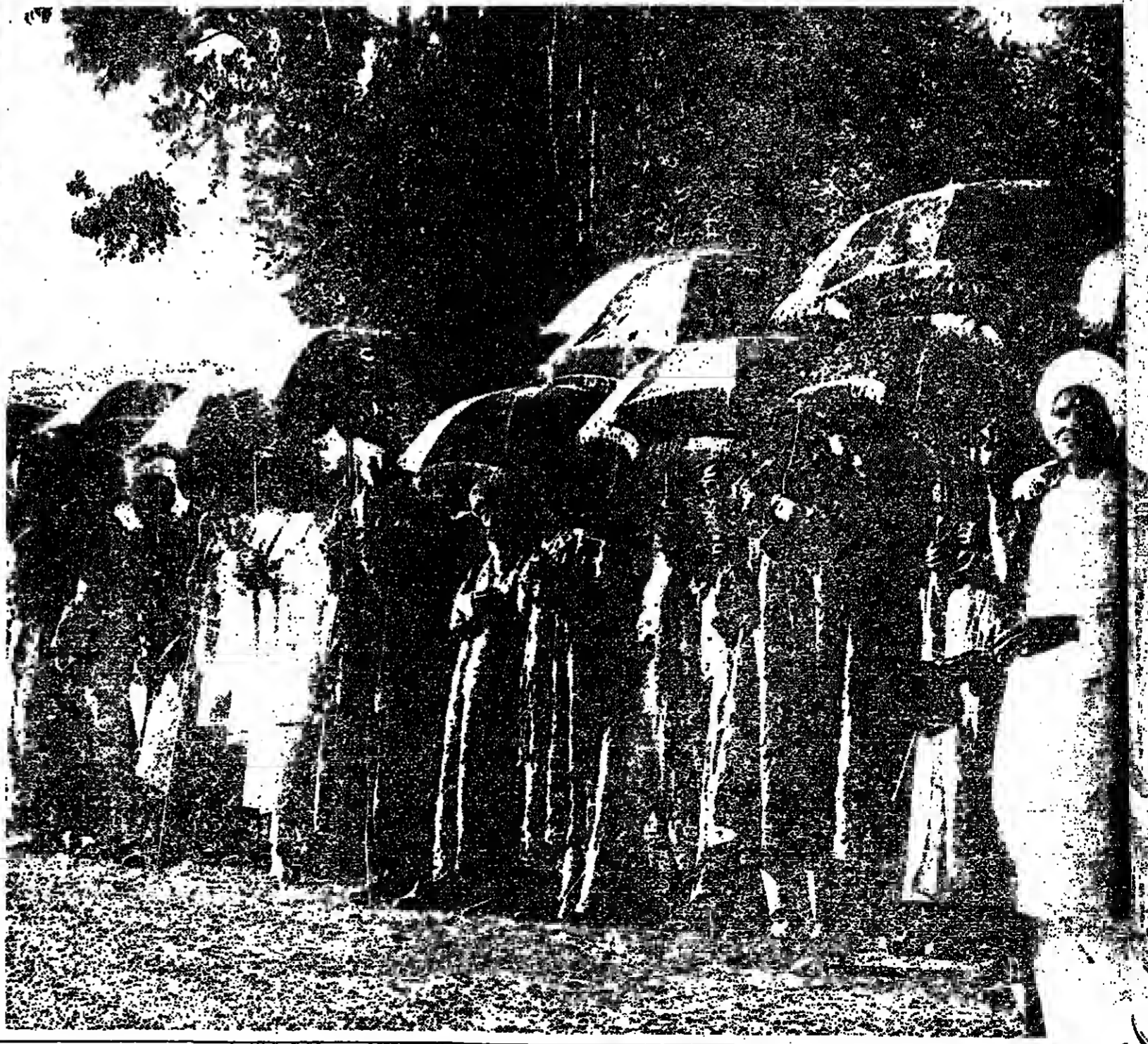
Along the whole of the historic route lie markets of tremendous variety. Addis has an enormous one, which sells products ranging from

everyday produce to wares, paintings, scrolls, fabrics, jewelry and religious objects. Perhaps the most unusual market is at Makalle, where the square is packed every Monday with people from the surrounding countryside who have brought their produce for barter.

With the changes and unrest of the past 18 months, tourism to Ethiopia has not surprisingly dropped off. Today the visitors who have continued to come despite all alarms and crises are mainly naturalists, and ornithologists in particular. There are more than 830 species of birds, many of which are found only on the Ethiopian plateau, and it is reckoned that some of the country's birds still remain unknown to scientists.

Other wildlife includes lions and dik-dik, giraffe and gazelle, crocodile and hippopotamus, the rare Walia ibex, the mountain nyala and the Simien fox. Camera safaris are rich and rewarding.

How to get there  
Return economy fare from London to Addis Ababa is £428. Tours can be arranged from Addis itself or directly from England. For further information, write to Ethiopian Airlines, 85-87 Jermy Street, London SW1 6JD.



Some of the many faces of Ethiopia which the visitor travelling through this vast and ancient land may encounter. They include a pipe-smoking nomadic tribesman; a group of horse-riding farmers; country women in crowded Harar market; and a greeting between friends in Addis Ababa.



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**ETHIOPIA TIKDEM**  
THE ARMED FORCES, POLICE FORCE & TERRITORIAL ARMY

هكذا من الأصل



# How will church fare after Selassie?

...pia's Christian Ortho- Church is facing a par- tly testing and critical... was always said that church was the main ark of the imperial rchy. Constitutionally, church and state were and enjoyed each's protection. But the ror has gone, and a reman- ing is how the church re without his guard- rence.

...centuries the moun- dation was an island rianity surrounded sea of Islam. Ioev- there are some feara the country's Christian may now face serious m encroachment.

...balance between ans and Muslims in ia is uncertain. Some ers believe that past ements of two-thirds at to one-third Mus- have been unduly ble to the Christian. So the breakdown e closer to fifty-fifty.

...ations between the two ve been extremely onous. There should e change in this but it ain that the e of state will gra- take no a more sec- complexio and there e less domination by dian elements in public

## Slims excluded from office

...the past, Muslims have largely excluded from office. Until 1966, an Eritrean was in- ted Minister of Posts, had never been a im minister.

...twever, it is not pri- ly in his relations with Muslims that the Chris- church now faces prob- lem. It is in the manner in h it adjusts to the new rimeot and the rns that are introduced.

...he church has been a r of conservatism, and has gained much of its rige from its power over throne. Emperors have ended for their legiti- on: consecration by Archbishop or Ahuna. the past, the church has ed a decisive role in ing the downfall of rors who have strayed n church teaching.

...his time it was the ed forces that turned just the throne. When r revolutionary actions an threatening Emperor e Selassie, most eyes ed the church to see h it would react.

...many months the rch, Abuna Teofilos, tained a cautious ce. He was appointed alle Selassie against the t. It is said, of certain ers within the church as certainly regarded rervative figing and eadly of the Emperor, e out to sharp oppo- to the draft of a new nition which would ublish the church. He lained that it would e the church to a poe- r posing as a spec- of public affairs" and e warning of strong rces to oppose such a tion of church from

...the dethronement of Emperor the church ed quickly into line d the new military

...w powerful is the h in the rural areas rains immense- in- ce. There are said to some 17,000 churches e in Ethiopia. Religion continues to e one facet of the lives of sidents.

...ristianity was brought Ethiopia in the fourth ar by two Syrian s who were ship- ed in the Red Sea. f 100 years later, the pian church was one ve Oriental-Orthodox s which broke away the rest of Christen- rjecting the conclu- that Christ was both n and divine, preferring ew that his nature was larly divine. the n element having been ed by the divine an- rough the centuries the ch gave unity to diverse s and language groups

## Many priests are illiterate

...A weakness of the Ethio- pian Orthodox Church has been the lack of discrimi- tion with which holy orders have been conferred. In many remote villages, a per- functory knowledge of geez, the church language, and of religious rites and practices has been all that has been required, with the result that many priests are func- tional illiterates.

...If there is corruption and complacency within the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, it exists alongside an element which seeks to reform and revitalize. There are many young priests, living closely and at the same level as the simple peasants, who are as enthusiastic for reform as the army.

...A youthful priest in the lower echelon of the church hierarchy told me that many of the younger priests disagreed with their older and more conservative col- leagues and favoured a separation of church from state. What he asked, and the state done for the church? In his view, very little.

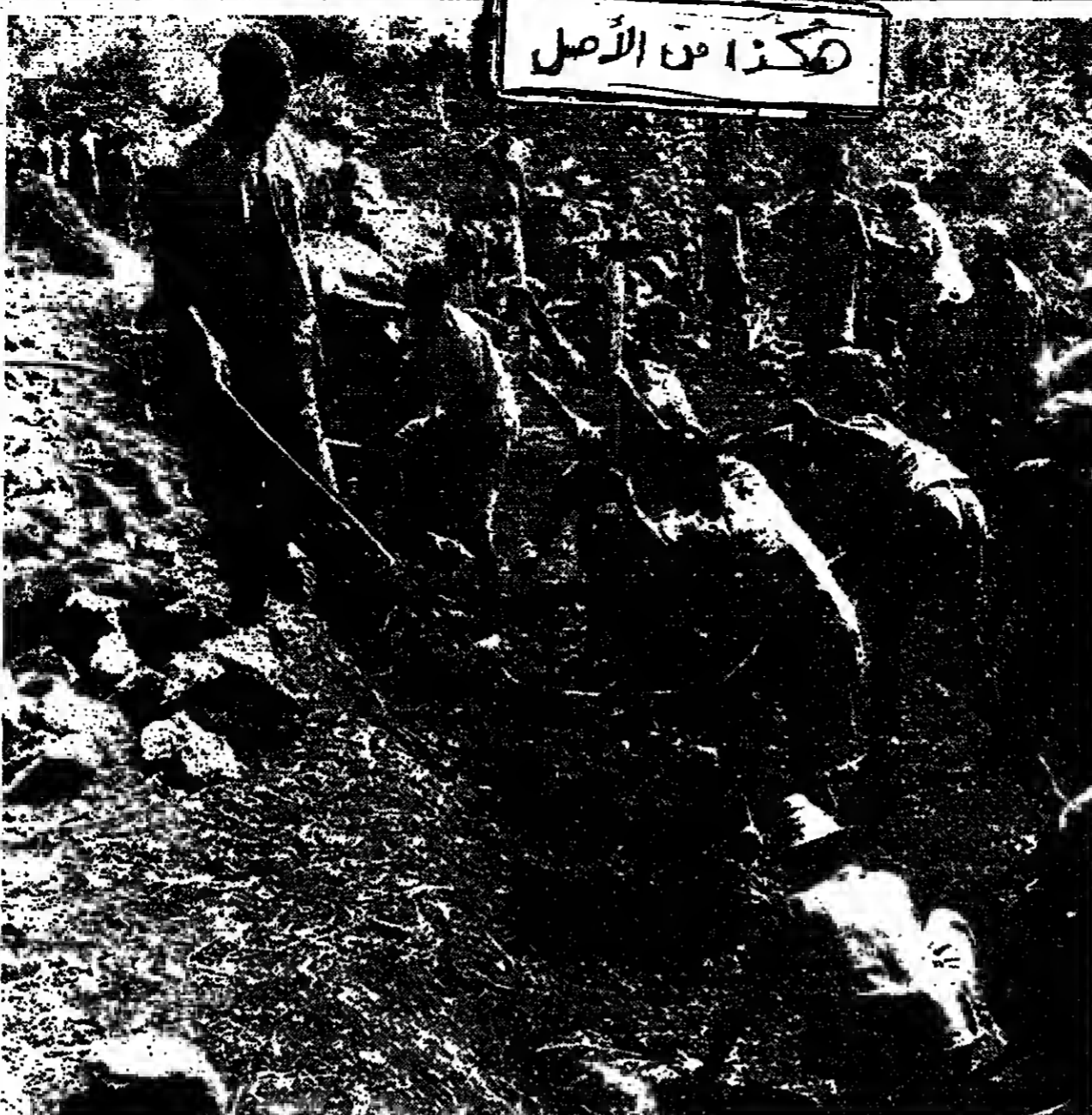
...The chief concern should be that the church should not lose its dignity as a result of the reforms. There was, he said, no reason why the church should find itself in conflict with the new Government.

...If the new Government wants the poor to be fed and the sick to be made healthy and for all Ethio- pians to enjoy a better life, which it does, then the church and the Government have the same goal."

M.K.



Priest at one of the rock-hewn churches in Lalibela.



A British aid project, run on a food-for-work basis, for thousands of peasants. This work is done without mechanized assistance, using picks, shovels and hands.

# Air and rail routes before roads

by Blair Thomson

...In most countries a motorist can be caught unawares by a pothole in the road. In Ethiopia, finding any road between the potholes towards the end of the "big rains" is the work of a Sherlock Holmes, even in the centre of the capital, Addis Ababa. In the countryside, such roads as there may be disappear in the rains.

...Ethiopia's Imperial High- way Authority boast in a gov- ernment pamphlet that "all provincial centres of the country are now linked to the capital by an effective network of all-weather roads" may be believed only by someone who has never visited the country.

...The weather is a constant enemy of the road-builders. The rains on the plateau are incredible between July and September. In rural areas traffic is sparse. Those vehicles that do use the roads designed to travel on dirt tracks which are the only means of access to most areas. Their wheels very quickly churn up the surface.

...It must also have been dis- heartening to the construc- tion gangs of Addis Ababa at the end of September to see a main arterial city road they had just repaired—in about a thousand places over a half-mile stretch—look like gruyere cheese after only 24 hours of normal city traffic and torrential rain.

...In many cases the fault- lies with the original road- builders. They obviously knew little about surveying and soil testing and even less about the right kind of foundations for modern city roads. Until the economy can stand the total rebuild- ing of these roads, the im- perial highwaymen in their bright orange suits will keep filling up the holes again and again.

...But where the authority has tackled brand new roads, a good job has been done. This year a "motorway" more than 300 kilometres long has been built, linking the Awash Valley and Ten- daho. It makes the journey from the Central Highlands to the Red Sea coast at Assab that little bit easier.

...Also progressing, though slower than was hoped, is the Addis Ababa-Nairobi in- ternational highway. The Kenyan side is almost com- plete. But in Ethiopian weather, civil unrest and the almost impossibly difficult terrain in places has been hampering progress.

...Long before modern high- ways were thought of in Ethiopia, the country had another kind of transport sys- tem far in advance of any- thing else in communications in East Africa. This is the Addis Ababa-Djibouti rail- way, linking the remote cap- ital with the hot French colonial port on the Gulf of Aden.

...This quaint narrow-gauge railway was opened in 1917. The first section, from the eastern Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa to Djibouti, was opened in 1902. At that time this was Ethiopia's only link with the coast and the out- side world. Despite the mod- ernization of the Eritrean ports of Assab and Massawa on the Red Sea, the Franco- Ethiopian railway is still an important trade link.

...Risings from sea level to the 8,500ft high plateau on which Addis Ababa stands, makes for a spectacular and, for the engines, a strenuous journey. It must have been an even more spectacular feat of engineering, consid- ering the rugged Ethiopian ter- rain which makes any kind of surface communication an engineer's nightmare.

...Even more spectacular was the building of the link be- tween the Eritrean provin- cial capital of Asmara and the port of Massawa, which had no cut its way through mountainous territory. It boasts 30 tunnels and 65 bridges. Eighteen of the tun- nels had to be cut out of solid rock. This line carries nearly half a million passen- gers and more than 200,000 tons of freight a year.

...With such problems on the surface, it was natural that Ethiopia should develop an extensive internal air service. Many of the provincial capitals were first linked to the capital by air, long be- fore roads were built.

...Air services were intro- duced in 1928 with three light French aircraft. Ethio- pian Airlines is an important and highly respected in- ternational airline, whose safety record and pilot skill are the envy of many more highly developed nations. It was developed in 1945 with only six DC-47s.

...Its Boeing 707s, 720s and DC6Bs, ideal for the clima- tic extremes they serve, fly to many cities in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia, and has regular flights to Peking.

...The topography proved equally difficult in the tele- communications field as in roadbuilding. The physical problem of stretching tele- phone lines across the moun- tains to remote parts of the country forced Ethiopia to think early about radio-tele- phone systems.

...Since 1973 a microwave link has been established between Addis Ababa, Dessie and Asmara and others are in the pipeline. With the price of telephone calls in European countries becom- ing more expensive, it is a distinct advantage to be able to make local calls, time un- limited, for only 10 cents, the equivalent of twopence.

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P.O. Box 1982  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Telex : 21175  
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To Individual Exporters of Coffee and Haricot Beans Listed Below:

Exporters' Names	Telex No.	Tel. No.	P.O. Box
1. Addis Exporter	21041	123737	22357
2. Allexports Ltd.	21089	114237/118641	515
3. Alansi & Demmaj Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21124	112227	3352
4. A. M. S. Bashanfer (DIRE DAWA)		113443	73
5. Ambassa Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21187	157221	2253
6. Angelo Morteignon (DEMBIDOLO)		122508/110143	21338
7. Belete Shibeshi		156100/445592	49
8. Cafex Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21072	113478	108
9. D. Karikas & Son (Eth.) Ltd. (D.D.)	5012	113163/113174	1237
10. E.T.C.O.F. Pvt. Ltd. Co. (Asmara)		447637/444194	1113
11. Ethiopian Commodities Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21136	119900/116214	3417
12. Heinrich Christen & Co. (Eth.) Ltd.		111798/121253	2463
13. Husien Emam & Brothers		155512/3	1501
14. Ibero & Jos Hansen (Eth.) Ltd.	21033	111584/111627	171
15. J. J. Kothari & Co. (Eth.) Ltd.	21085	151200/440679	997
16. Kedir Ebba Pvt. Ltd. Co.	21084	111326/117183	1309
17. Kidane Beyene	21128	111676	2288
18. Legesse Sherefa		114071/113232	4385
19. Measho Bein & Kidane Tesfasion		116745/445028	1600
20. Michael Saragas	21151	113453/113972	4
21. Moplaco Trading (DIRE DAWA)	5013	111717/111647	178
22. Myriallis Papaphilippou Co. Ltd.	21075	112785/112327	
23. Nagindas H. Variã	21041	116902	5568
24. Omar Mustafa		110233/110551	3659
25. Paul Ries & Sons (Eth.) Ltd.	21035	111085	578
26. Said Ahmad Bahomed & Son		111861	756
27. Saleh Ahmed Baminif & Bros.		446288/446949	1269
28. Salem Abdulla Bagersh		448100/445370	84
29. Seferian & Co. (Eth.) Ltd.	21070	112419	243
30. S. J. Magdalinios	21100	111725/111001	50
31. Shalom Shelmay	21044	117643/117279	1744
32. Shantilal & Co.	21152	114913/121596	21411
33. Sharif Omar		153886/153341/2	21366
34. Solomon M. Sellassie	21133	112437	310
35. Samuel Amde Meskel	(117223)	117223/445633	1606
36. Abdulla Omar Bahajri		116114	5638
37. Antypas Bros. Ltd.		443846	489
38. Hailu Gebre Hiwot		117296	2182
39. Hatimbai Gulamali		115323	250
40. Hussien Ahmed Elbar		113425/113414	
41. Mohamed Abdulahi Ogsedie (DIRE DAWA)			



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

62pc of Wedgwood products go overseas

With overseas markets now taking 62 per cent of total production Wedgwood, makers of fine china, glassware and pottery, increased both sales and profits by more than a third (to £17.3m and £2.38m respectively) in the half to September 28.

Hopes of Ashbourne bid fade further

Hopes that outside shareholders in Ashbourne Investments will receive a bid faded further yesterday when the consortium's two main members, Crest International and Corporate Guarantee Trust, announced that their own merger plans, originally announced nearly a year ago, had been called off.

Stock markets

Rights issue rumours in banks

The slide in the equity market continued yesterday, when the fears of further inflationary pressures were strengthened by confirmation that retail price rises have triggered off cost-of-living rises for about 10 million workers. Selling pressure was not heavy but the lack of any buying orders led prices at the mercy of each fresh seller.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies. Company (and par values) Div Year ago Pay date Year's Prev total year

Waiting game in bid for Unicorp

Gold Fields of South Africa is now submitting December 20 for acceptance of its current offer for Union Corporation, rather than November 22. As a counter-bidder has yet to formally emerge, GFSA has been required to keep its offer open for four months as demanded under South African legislation effectively until January 25.

Mining

The financial gearing required to get new mining ventures off the ground has hit Consolidated African Selection Trust's cash balances hard. Due to its net 22 per cent participation in the Agnew nickel project in Western Australia, CAST has had to repay local loans totalling \$6.6m (£3.75m) which, with other acquisitions, has left net cash down during the year to June 30 from £8.19m to £3.82m.

Losses soar at North Kalguri

Although no explanation given at this stage, continuing difficulties at the Scotia and Carr Boyd Rocks nickel/copper mines would appear to be the main factors behind escalating losses at North Kalguri Mines.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 15.—At noon today the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by 37 points at 630.63. Xerox fell \$2 to \$63. The Federal Trade Commission said it had accepted a consent agreement with Xerox requiring the firm to license its entire office-copyer patent portfolio.

Yesterday the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 37 points to 630.63. It was ahead more than seven points within the first hour of trading. Volume totalled 13,540,000 shares compared with 16,044,000 on Wednesday.

NY sugar erratic in frantic dealing. New York, Nov 15.—SUGAR futures in the near by months fell from the high of \$24.50 to \$23.50 in frantic trading. The market trend was down, with the market price of the nearest contract, March, at \$23.50, down from \$24.50 on Wednesday.

Table with columns for various stock indices and prices, including Dow Jones, Nikkei, and various international markets.

Table with columns for various stock prices, including British, Canadian, and international markets.

Latest dividends

Table with columns for various stock prices, including British, Canadian, and international markets.

Canadian Prices

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Advertisement for The Times Veuve Clicquot Champagne. Includes text: 'The Times Veuve Clicquot Champagne Award for A Woman in a Man's World'. Features an illustration of a woman and a man. Includes nomination form and rules.





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### CALL FOR CONCERTED ACTION

inger's speech on the crisis on Thursday was a statement of American... a theme of the highest... Perhaps it should be made by the President... it should be evaluated for that reason... inger speaks with the authority and with this should be command the attention... speech deserves.

Kissinger says, the world faces a challenge the stakes are as high as twenty-five years ago... they are higher. The full quadrupling of oil is yet to come... Indusons are facing a degree of economic and political... Developing countries... starvation. Even the cars themselves are facation in which their... will destroy the funcion of the international... which alone can bring benefit from their

is is not yet as visible... it fails to provoke the... of response among... should be allies. But that kind of response... oes have the advantage... could make all countries... they see their real... in the right perspective... would amerge a real win... an energy war. Nor... urals remain unscathed... industrial countries have... ntial to become self... or, nearly so, if they... are to pay the price... et Union is one. So... is Britain, and so is... the rates. Dr Kissinger... y that the United States... w imports a third of its

oil and a sixth of its total energy, will have to become largely self-sufficient. Many experts will disagree with this, or argue that the price is too high, or it needs to be recognized that it is an option that might be open. All the more respect and support should therefore be given to the vision which Dr Kissinger displays in calling for international solutions. The world economy is too closely interwoven for national solutions to be realistic; and political interests are too closely related to make them desirable.

International collaboration is therefore essential, particularly among the industrial nations of North America, western Europe and Japan, but also with the oil producers themselves, and with the Soviet Union. The consumers' union which Dr Kissinger suggests is not intended, and should not be intended, as an alliance against the producers. It will, of course, strengthen the bargaining power of the consumers, but it must recognize that there is a common interest with the producers in conserving resources, stabilizing prices, and maintaining an international monetary structure in which oil funds can be put to constructive use.

Dr Kissinger's proposals on revolving are therefore sound. Their basic intention is not to usurp all decisions on the use of the money but to back short-term funds on a long-term basis so that they can be used where they are most needed. Private banks are not in a position to cope with this problem on the scale that is necessary, so international government support is essential. In this area the bargaining power of oil producers and consumers is fairly well balanced so it should be possible to make

arrangements that meet the interests of both. But it will mean a major effort unhampered by too many attempts to win short-term advantage for national interests or to insist on the consideration of alternative schemes which might have equal merit but which would lose valuable time. Time is now short and action is badly needed.

Conservation is a longer battle, as Dr Kissinger admits, but it must be fought because the total supply of oil is not unlimited, the total cost to consumers must be kept down, and the bargaining power of the consumers must be raised. Dr Kissinger proposes a reduction of ten per cent in imports by the industrialized countries by the end of 1975, and suggests that it can be achieved without prejudice to growth and jobs. He may be optimistic, but the target is modest in terms of what is required. It should be adopted. So should his proposal for collective effort in the development of alternative sources of energy. This is essential in the long run and could also be of great help to developing countries.

Dr Kissinger's speech is in the best traditions of American leadership and vision and deserves to rank with other examples such as the Marshall plan. It should be given a quick and generous response without tactical political reservations of the type that greet his well-intended but ill-considered call for a new Atlantic charter. It is a bigger challenge and a bigger crisis that now faces the alliance. Failure to meet it could bring disasters as great as war, or even war itself. Success could, as Dr Kissinger suggests, transform a moment of grave crisis into an act of lasting creativity.

### TER OF INDISCRETION

osman diaries, unless mistake our man, will contain a lot of scathing and opponents and a lot of imitative detail about... and Cabinet... There need be no sur... at their passage through... procedure of the... Office is proving sticky... as probably been no more... et manuscript submitted... ance since the procedure... ablished in its modern

me Minister said yesterday, as is customary, the... containing the diaries had... rused to the Secretary... abinet, Sir John Hunt... be, the Prime Minister... oved Sir John's conclu... took responsibility for... also said that Sir John... jibbed at passages... critic... author's former col... of the Civil Service as... leance was withheld... very detailed accounts... and Cabinet commit... appeared through... also because there were... accounts of advice given... by individual civil... and others in the belief... fidence would be re... There is no need to... bat the delay in publi... for reasons other than... ivan by the Prime

an Hunt will have been precedent in raising... sections. One source of... which is still cited, is... Morrison's statement of... when he was Lord Presi... he Council in 1946. He... d how the government... the writings of former... and others about their... experiences. He said... id long been recognized... r ministers and all who... office under the Crown... er obligation to consult

the government of the day about the use of any previously unpublished information which they had obtained by virtue of their official position; that the government proposed to allow the greatest freedom of use provided nothing was disclosed which would be clearly contrary to the public interest, or would impair the confidential relations which subsist between ministers, or between ministers and their advisers."

Since then many political memoirs have completed the course from being composed to being remaindered. Respect for the confidential relationship between ministers and their official advisers has been fairly well maintained, and so it should be. Confidential exchanges between ministers themselves have always been more at risk. The writing of political memoirs are usually concerned to justify their part in public events, and that requires definition of their personal contributions at the time towards the most important or controversial collective decisions of government.

They often manage by one indirect means or another to convey a version of how important and confidential discussions went. Public knowledge of what has gone on in Cabinet is not left a blank for thirty years. First inby journalists offer some illumination, and then the memoirs arrive. But Crossman, one may be sure, wraps nothing up. His assant on the convention is more direct, detailed and sustained than earlier encroachments. Does it matter? Healthy curiosity is satisfied. Public understanding of how affairs of state may actually be handled is improved. Men are made responsible for their own opinions. Yet there is a public interest in an assured confidentiality in the

relationship of Cabinet colleague, and Mr Wilson stated it rather well yesterday. If there was no effective convention of confidence, Cabinet meetings (including Cabinet committees) would be like meetings of the 1922 committee, private in a physical sense, but exposed to official and unofficial accounts of their proceedings the following day. That would not work. There must be some confidentiality. The question is how far it should extend backwards in time and under what circumstances. Whether latitude should be allowed all the way with Crossman only those who have studied his diaries can opine. But it is safe to say that wider disclosure than has been thought proper hitherto could be allowed without defeating the useful part of the convention of confidentiality.

A curious point arises about the basis for the vetting procedure. Permission, approval, authorization are terms used to describe vetting of manuscripts by the Cabinet Office; and that implies that there is some power to withhold these forms of licence and thereby prevent publication. Yet when Sir Burke Trend, then Secretary of the Cabinet, was describing the procedure to the members of the Franks committee on the Official Secrets Act in December 1971, he said: "All you can do is to draw (the author's) attention to any aspect in which you may think he has gone beyond what one can only call propriety in terms of collective responsibility. But if he insists in telling his story in the way he wants to tell it, there is no more that one could, or I think, should try to do... the judgment must rest with the author." That suggests there is no power to prevent publication after all. Or is there an unmentioned pointer to the Official

Secrets Act? I can understand that the TUC expects its affiliated unions to observe the social contract guide lines as regards increases; though how it can effectively exert pressure in the case of unobliging unions still remains a mystery. However, I was astonished to read that the Government is considering severe penalties for employers who agree to pay increases outside the social contract guide lines; in this case the powers would be enforced by statute and the onus pm on the employer while no corresponding onus is placed on the union concerned. Equally, it would be astonishing if the Government intended its proposals to apply to all employers irrespective of whether they negotiate with TUC affiliated unions or not. Are people who are not members of any union or people who are members of a non-TUC affiliated union expected to observe the terms of a paper agreement between the TUC and the Government? If the answer to this is affirmative, then it would appear the TUC itself is being elevated to the status of a college of cardinals. Yours faithfully, LEIF MILLS, General Secretary, National Union of Bank Employees, 2 Holly Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, November 14.

### Compensation for personal injuries

From Mr Paul Sieghart  
Sir, Mr Austen Spearing (November 11) does well to draw attention to the case of the seriously injured child who was first awarded damages, and then lost them again, because different courts took different views about whether the driver concerned in the accident was "at fault". Another, and even worse, example of such a tragedy was reported in your paper on November 14.

Mr Spearing is wrong in thinking that the problem which this case highlights "will continue to baffle reformers". The answer is simple enough: abolish the "fault" system, and compensate all road victims for their injuries at once, and without waiting to see whether they can prove that someone else was "at fault". Such a "no fault" system is now in force in New Zealand, in about half of the United States, and will soon be adopted in Australia. Where it has been introduced, it has led to a prompt compensation for all victims, but also to substantial reductions in insurance premiums—a much larger fraction of which can now be paid out to sufferers, instead of having gone to the costs of a protracted procedure of investigating "fault".

More than a year ago, Justice made detailed recommendations for such a reform to Lord Pearson, the Commission on compensation for personal injuries. These were published earlier this year under the title "No Fault on the Roads", where the case for them is fully argued. The difficulty is that the Royal Commission has to look at a far wider field, in the rest of which the "fault" system plays a much less significant part. (Only about 12 per cent of accidents at work, for instance, are still compensated under the "fault" system.)

The problem therefore affects mainly road victims, and with every year that passes before the Commission reports, we leave about another 300,000 who are injured and the families of about 8,000 who are killed, to play the "forensic lottery" in which many of them will get no compensation at all, and many others will get less than they should. Their fate could only be mitigated if the Commission thought it right to publish an interim report, containing recommendations which would be applied to this hot area of our legal system, and which Parliament could then implement. I know that Justice at least hopes that this will happen, and that we shall not have to wait for years before the commission can complete the whole of its enormous task. When there is a problem which is crying out for reform, it is surely better to reform it quickly, rather than to wait until a great many other things can be reformed too. Yours, etc. PAUL SIEGHART, Chairman, Justice Committee on Compensation for Disability, 6 Gray's Inn Square, WCI, November 14.

### Appeals to workers

From Mr Jeremy Alden  
Sir, I fully support Professor Dore's comments (letter, November 13) emphasizing the insensitivity of the National Coal Board over its recent statements towards its coalminers. From our research work done in South Wales, it seems clear that the administrator sitting in London may often be out of touch with local needs. In the case of both the coal and steel industries, which provide many jobs here, decision making is highly centralized. The need for sensitivity and understanding in the formulation and development of policy by administrators cannot be underestimated. Yours faithfully, JEREMY ALDEN, Research Director, Community Development Project, University Institute, 7 Park Place, Cardiff, November 14.

### Social contract penalty

From Mr Leif Mills  
Sir, It appears that the Government is elevating the social contract to the status of a Papal Bull. I can understand that the TUC expects its affiliated unions to observe the social contract guide lines as regards increases; though how it can effectively exert pressure in the case of unobliging unions still remains a mystery. However, I was astonished to read that the Government is considering severe penalties for employers who agree to pay increases outside the social contract guide lines; in this case the powers would be enforced by statute and the onus pm on the employer while no corresponding onus is placed on the union concerned. Equally, it would be astonishing if the Government intended its proposals to apply to all employers irrespective of whether they negotiate with TUC affiliated unions or not. Are people who are not members of any union or people who are members of a non-TUC affiliated union expected to observe the terms of a paper agreement between the TUC and the Government? If the answer to this is affirmative, then it would appear the TUC itself is being elevated to the status of a college of cardinals. Yours faithfully, LEIF MILLS, General Secretary, National Union of Bank Employees, 2 Holly Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, November 14.

### Compulsory seat belts

From Lord Mountgarret  
Sir, It was with dismay that I read Lord Porritt's letter which you published in your issue of Saturday, November 9, in which he expressed his enthusiasm for the Bill introduced in the House of Commons to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory. The grounds of his arguments for the desirability of wearing them cannot be faulted, and, indeed, I, for one, support his views. I doubt there can be very few people who do not welcome all measures to reduce road casualties. However, there comes a time when all the experts, professionals and politicians having all voiced their views and recommendations, must stop short of trying to impose laws which are no concern of anybody other than the individual in question. It is clearly right and proper to impose laws to protect the interests and well-being of a third party against the action of another. But if we are to start making laws, on whatever grounds, to compel people to look after themselves, goodness knows where it will end. For instance, we all know that "smoking can damage your health"—indeed the Government takes particular trouble to inform us of this every time we buy a packet of cigarettes. Many people argue that smoking should be banned by law because of the danger to the individual smoker, but I seriously doubt that such a measure would prove acceptable to a large number of people, let alone to any government, who would lose a considerable amount of revenue. The same argument must surely apply to the wearing of seat belts.

### Freedom of newspaper editors

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists  
Sir, Mr Nicholas Herbert, in his letter published on November 15, quotes words of mine which you published on July 19. I stand by them: italics and all. During our present national dispute with the Newspaper Society, to demonstrate the union's dissatisfaction with the society's poor wages offer, our National Executive Council has instructed members to impose sanctions in Newspaper Society offices. One of them is to refuse, for the period of the dispute, to handle copy written by non-members of the NUJ. In the interests of press freedom and public freedom of expression, the union has invited readers' letters for publication and material which is the normal work of the editor of each paper from that sanction.

The issue at the *Kentish Times* is nothing to do with censorship. It is whether six journalists styled "district editors" who are not members of the union—there are two more who are—are in fact the editors of newspapers. If they were, our members would be handling the copy they normally produce. If they are not, our members are under instruction to reject their copy. The union agrees with its chapel that these gentlemen are not editors of newspapers in any normal sense of the word. Each is the journalist in charge of a district office of a newspaper. The varying editions of the *Kentish Times* to which each is attached are just that—editions, some pages of which vary from those in other editions. None of the six gentlemen whose work it is to censor has the responsibility of an editor of a newspaper: each, we are satisfied, works under the direction of the news editor of the *Kentish Times*.

No attempt has been made to declare "black" the work of the executive editor who carries responsibility for the contents of all editions of the paper. Mr Herbert is in error if he thinks that associate members of the union are not subject to its rules, its care, its fair complaints and appeals machinery, and its discipline. They always were. Some raised the, in my view, legitimate criticism that as associate members they could not attend meetings and had little opportunity to influence the policy of the union. I believe Mr Herbert took this view. To meet it, the union abolished associate membership and extended the rights of journalists with powers of appointment and dismissal to influence union policy. Mr Herbert is not himself a former associate member who left the union rather than submit to arbitrary transfer to full membership. He is a former member who was expelled from the union: he chose not to attend the hearing of the complaint against him, and not to exercise his right of appeal under our rules.

### Britain's Middle East role

From Mr Dennis Walters, Conservative MP for Westbury  
Sir, David Spanier's interpretation of Mr Callaghan's policy (November 12) implies that the Foreign Secretary believes that there is little or no scope for useful initiatives by Britain at the present time in the field of foreign affairs. I certainly hope that this does not truly represent the Foreign Secretary's thinking. Such a pessimistic attitude would not be reflected in the speech which Mr Callaghan made in the House of Commons on October 30. Of course our domestic difficulties must impair to some degree our capacity for constructive action abroad. But to imply that we must on this account generally supra attitude towards world problems grossly underestimates the role that Britain as a leading member of the EEC can and should still play in the world. In the Middle East in particular the need for concerted European policies and, hopefully, for a fresh European initiative towards peace increases with every day that passes. To be sure, we must continue to hope that Dr Kissinger's special brand of personal diplomacy may bring about a settlement on the lines of the Security Council's Resolution 242. But only the most optimistic observer can now feel any confidence that affairs in the Middle East are moving towards such a settlement. There are all too many signs that Dr Kissinger's method of piece-

### Losses in food after harvest

He signs his letter as editorial director of Westminster Press. He might reasonably, for the benefit of other readers, have indicated that Westminster Press are the owners of the *Kentish Times*. Yours etc. KENNETH MORGAN, General Secretary, National Union of Journalists, Acorn House, 314-320 Gray's Inn Road, WC1, November 15. These losses are conservatively estimated to run to about 20 per cent of total production, bearing in mind that many millions of people rely heavily on vegetables and root crops rather than on the more easily available food grains and pulses. Perhaps the United Nations World Food Conference and similar bodies could give encouragement to those working to decrease these losses—they might find that fewer resources are required to increase available food by 10 per cent through improved post-harvest handling than by trying to improve the yields of growing crops by 10 per cent. Yours faithfully, H. O. W. EGGINS, Biodiversity Information Centre, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Aston in Birmingham.

From Sir James Barker  
Sir, There is no doubt, as Lord Rothschild makes clear in *The Times* (November 15), that the days when we can rely upon buying cheap food from abroad are over, and are unlikely ever to return. He does not, however, make two points which relate to this and which should be made. First: that since we are living beyond our income in the extent of well over £4,100m per annum it is clearly important that we should reduce our adverse balance of payments deficit by any means at our disposal, and growing more of our own food is certainly the most sensible means of doing that. Second: although Lord Rothschild makes clear that there will in future be no major food surpluses in the world, he does not say—and ought to have said—that there will be times in the years ahead when there will inevitably be periodic acute shortages of food and many people in the poorer countries will starve. With proper encouragement from Governments and through the EEC could be almost wholly self-sufficient in temperate foodstuffs and this must be an argument both for the encouragement of agricultural production and for staying within the Community. Of course the nation's food should not be a political football—but while it is perhaps not surprising that some of the players argue with the referee! Yours faithfully, JAMES BARKER, Carlton Club, 69 St James's Street, SW1.

meal progress towards peace is petering out and that, if the world continues to rely on such an approach, the probable outcome will be renewed war. In the circumstances there is an urgent need for the governments of the EEC to consider what concerted action they can take at the United Nations and elsewhere to bring the search for peace in the Middle East back to the road so clearly signposted in the Security Council's Ceasefire Resolution 338 adopted towards the end of the October War. That called upon the parties concerned to start, immediately after the ceasefire, the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution 242 in all its parts and decided that negotiations should start forthwith between the parties concerned under "appropriate auspices" aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Surely it is high time to get back to negotiation under the "appropriate auspices" of the United Nations and for a comprehensive settlement. Britain and its European partners can and should lead the way. Moreover a new momentum should be given to the discussion by proposing states in order to achieve mutually beneficial trading arrangements. Mr Hesley's remarks during the Budget speech made it glaringly obvious how essential it is to make progress in this field without further delay. Yours faithfully, DENNIS WALTERS, House of Commons, November 13.

### History of leprosy

From Professor O. A. W. Dilke  
Sir, The inscription quoted in Dr Iorwerth C. Peate's letter in today's issue (November 13) ends HOMO PLANVS FVIT. The interpretation suggested, like others, assumes that planus is the Latin adjective, with long first syllable. But could it not be the Latin form of Greek πλανος, "vagabond" with the first syllable? Horace, *Epistles* 1, 17, 53, speaks of *fructo cruce planum*, "a tramp with a broken leg". The only senses given by Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary, "juggler, impostor, cheat", are wrong for that passage. Yours truly, O. A. W. DILKE, Head of Department of Latin, The University of Leeds.

### South Africa and the UN

From Mr Humphry Berkeley  
Sir, Although I was chairman of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 1966 until 1970, I am writing to you in a purely personal capacity. I am deeply shocked that the Republic of South Africa should have been suspended for a year from the General Assembly. For years we in the United Nations Association campaigned for the admission of Communist China to membership of the United Nations. We did not do this for any love of her domestic policy. I am prohibited by the South African authorities from entering the Republic of South Africa due to my deep hostility to its policy of apartheid. I am everlastingly shocked and saddened that the General Assembly of the United Nations could have taken a decision which may be regarded as a precedent for excluding from membership of the General Assembly any nation of whose internal policy the majority of the members of the United Nations may disapprove. Yours faithfully, HUMPHRY BERKELEY, Three Pages Yard, Chiswick, W4.

### A living language

From Mr Walter Bluhm  
Sir, between you and I to who I talk with who I walk by who I stand for who I fend and who it may concern to surely sply infinitives as God given imperatives to who I show most humble condensation the villain of the piece is me no the villain of the piece is I who does not split infinitives 'cause be whom it concerns to whom I talk with whom I walk by whom I stand for who I fend and who it may concern to surely sply infinitives as God given imperatives to who I show most humble condensation the villain of the piece is I who does not split infinitives 'cause be whom it concerns to whom I talk with whom I walk by whom I stand for who I fend and who it may concern to surely sply infinitives as God given imperatives to who I show most humble condensation the villain of the piece is I who does not split infinitives 'cause be whom it concerns to whom I talk with whom I walk by whom I stand for who I fend and who it may concern to surely sply infinitives as God given imperatives to who I show 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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Tough going but GUS opening to match £36m

Shareholders of Great Universal Stores were told yesterday that the annual meeting...

Francis Parker sales of £3.5m
Francis Parker has sold land and property totalling £3.5m so far this year...

Liberty Life to offer for Real Estate
As expected Liberty Life Association of Africa, which holds 51 per cent of the shares of Real Estate Corporation of South Africa...

A doubled payout from Bisichi
With pre-tax profits jumping from £10.314 to £44,262, Bisichi Tin is doubling its dividend...

Ralli Secs-Bowater
Although strong links will be retained with Bowater, the Ralli Securities Trust is to change its name to Menthich Investment Trust...

BROMSGROVE CASTING
For six months to September 30, Bromsgrove Casting has reported a 100 per cent increase in turnover...

CHAMBERLIN & HILL
Interim dividend 1.34p (0.93p). Pre-tax profit for half-year to September 30 £125,000 (£125,000); interim dividend 1.04p (1p); board report increase in turnover.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate. Includes Barclays Bank, FNCI, Hill Samuel, C. Hoare & Co., Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, Nat Westminster, Shelleny Trust, 20th Cent Bank, G. T. Whyte, Williams & Glyn's.

Foreign Exchange
Pound, dollar still weak

The pound and the dollar continued to be weak on foreign exchanges yesterday, but were steadier than earlier in the week...

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with 2 columns: Market Rates, Market Rates. Lists various currencies and their rates.

Forward Levels

Table with 2 columns: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months. Lists forward exchange rates for various currencies.

Discount market
The Bank of England gave help on a very large scale yesterday to bridge the shortage of fresh funds...

During the morning, rates were bid up to 11 1/2 per cent at times, although most houses stayed within the band of 10 1/2 per cent to 11 1/2 per cent...

Eurosyndicat
The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 108.34 on November 12 against 106.58 a week earlier.

Money Market Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate, Treasury Bill (14%), Treasury Bill (14%), Treasury Bill (14%), Treasury Bill (14%).

Commodities

COPPER advanced £1.75 for cash, with bars which were three months' contract...

The Times Share Indices

Table with 2 columns: Index No., Value. Lists various share indices and their values.

Recent Issues

Table with 2 columns: Issue Name, Closing Price. Lists recent stock issues and their closing prices.

Highgate Optical
Reported interim taxable profits slightly ahead of £138,000, against £134,000, Highgate Optical & Industrial expected higher sales over the full year...

COFFEE - Domestic market steady, with prices for Arabica coffee...

WHEAT - The Baltic wheat market was quiet, with prices for various grades...

SAISON MURRAY & ELDER
Taxable profit for year to June 30 £138,000 (£134,000). Highgate Optical & Industrial expected higher sales over the full year...

COFFEE - Domestic market steady, with prices for Arabica coffee...

Law Report November 15 1974

Chancery Division

Marriage revokes will with gift to 'my fiancée'

In re Coleman (deceased), Coleman v Coleman and Others. Before Mr Justice Megarry. A will in which the testator made substantial gifts to his fiancée Mrs Muriel Jeffrey was held not to be a will expressed to be made in contemplation of a marriage...

Queen's Bench Division

Ex-wife no dependant

Payne-Collins v Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd. Before Mr Justice O'Connor. The divorced wife of a deceased husband was held not to be a dependant in the meaning of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1939...

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various financial products, units, and funds with their respective details and prices.



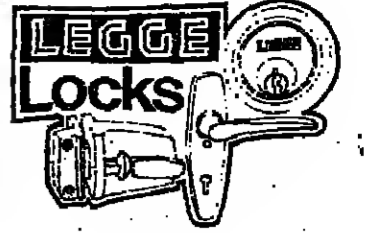
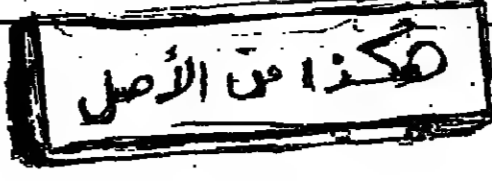








THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Chairman of Occidental bribes takeover bid Amoco as 'ridiculous'

Amoco as 'ridiculous'... The proposals by Amoco include an exchange of shares with a valuation on the Occidental shares of \$17, working out at about one Occidental share for 0.2 Amoco common shares.

Roger Vielvoys writes: Both Amoco and Occidental have played a part in the exploration and development of North Sea oil and gas resources, and have a sizable stake in marketing operations in the United Kingdom.

Amoco, as operator for a group that includes the British Gas Corporation, was one of the pioneers of gas exploration in the southern North Sea, and from the group's share of the Leman and Indefatigable gasfields, supplies 36 per cent of Britain's gas needs.

Occidental is involved in the development of the Piper and Claymore oilfields in the northern North Sea. It is the operator for a group that includes Getty Oil, Allied Chemical and Thomson Scottish Petroleum, which plans to be producing about 250,000 barrels of oil a day from the Piper field by the end of next year or early 1976.

Onshore, Amoco has a 80,000 barrel a day refinery at Milford Haven supplying 334 garages and a sizable industrial fuel oil business. Its plant at Consett, Durham, is the biggest supplier of plastic carpet backings in Europe and its chemical company is also involved in the United Kingdom market.

Occidental is negotiating to sell its 500 VIP petrol stations in Britain. It is also in the final stages of a \$125 million barrel a day refinery on Convey Island. Outside the oil industry Occidental owns Oxy Metal Industries, a supplier of metal

plating equipment and Leather's Chemical Company in Britain. In the North Sea concession, Norway has issued new oil exploration concessions, several of them bordering the median line that divides British and Norwegian waters.

Licences for blocks adjoining British waters were necessary since nearly all the acreage on the British side of the line has been allocated and is open for exploration.

In the event of a discovery on the British side extending into Norwegian waters the lack of a national exchange rate of the dollar. The Fed, they say, is at present intervening on a modest scale in the exchange markets to aid the dollar.

The American currency is unlikely to be helped by the third quarter balance of payments figures issued today by the Department of Commerce. Officials say it will still be another month before third-quarter current and basic balance of payments figures are available.

They add that today's figures are merely based for the most part on capital flows and the trade situation.

But the trade balance has deteriorated substantially, showing a third-quarter deficit of \$2,596m (£1,130m) after a surplus of \$338m in the second quarter and a surplus in the 1973 third quarter of \$578m.

The figures show some improvement in the so-called net liquidity balance (composed of the trade balance, international transactions in securities, non-liquid capital flows reported by United States banks, and other capital drawing rights and such errors and omissions to cover direct foreign investments) to a deficit of \$4,810m in the third quarter, from a deficit of \$6,254m in the previous quarter, and a surplus of \$1,657m in the third quarter of last year.

A much more significant improvement is reported in the official reserve transactions balance (the net liquidity balance plus liquid private capital flows, which mainly embrace recent transactions on the account of oil producing countries) to a deficit of \$338m in the third quarter, from a deficit of \$4,529m in the second quarter and a \$1,942m surplus in the third 1973 quarter.

Further cut in Citibank prime rate to 10 1/4 pc

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Nov 15.

First National City Bank cut its prime rate for the sixth consecutive week, taking the new level to 10 1/4 per cent from 10 3/4 per cent from Monday.

Further declines in domestic interest rates are likely, with the Federal Reserve increasing liquidity and the Treasury holding back from major new financing projects.

Many bankers believe the easier rates are the main cause of a weakening in the international exchange rate of the dollar. The Fed, they say, is at present intervening on a modest scale in the exchange markets to aid the dollar.

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Department of Commerce officials point out that these improvements largely reflect a \$600m decline to 1,900m in United States bank-reported capital outflows.

Higher petroleum imports accounted for about 40 per cent of the rise in the trade deficit while the decline in bank lending abroad, the officials state, was "probably related to tight money and deposit restrictions, lending policies by the banks following some bank failures."

On the monetary side the market is being helped by the Treasury's announcement that it does not intend to raise more money in the already scheduled \$4,500m of the bond markets during the rest of this year.

This restraint by the Treasury should produce some easier general liquidity conditions, as the Fed has already taken actions to ensure more than sufficient funds for the market to meet the Treasury's current financing plans.

Meanwhile, the New York Fed reported that money supply currency in circulation, plus deposits, rose to \$265.6bn in the week ending November 6 to \$282,200m.

Societies' loans near record, but housebuilding decline continues

By Margaret Stone A note of cheer came yesterday from the Building Societies Association which revealed that loan commitments to housebuyers are now almost a record.

In October the societies approved loans totalling £370m, only £3m short of the record £373m advanced in May, 1973—the peak of the house market boom.

The good news, however, is tempered by the increasing downturn in activity of private housebuilders.

Mr Leonard Boyle, chairman of the Building Societies Association, drew attention to the fact that while the number of mortgages approved on new houses had increased from 6,705 to March to 10,470 in October the number of houses started by private builders had dropped from 10,700 in March to 7,000 in September.

The gross inflow of funds in October amounted to £593m, and after withdrawals of £44m, net receipts were £549m, compared with £138m in September.

Not all of this money, of course, is available to homebuyers as the societies are now repaying in instalments

the £500m loan extended to them by the Government from April to August.

A total of £41m of the loan last month and this month are scheduled to pay back another £64m which means that just over one-fifth of the debt has been cancelled out.

So far the outlook for November looks equally encouraging with receipts rolling in at similar levels to October. A question mark must hang over the future, however, while the present interest rate structure remains as it is.

It is well known that 7.5 per cent rate paid to investors and the 11 per cent mortgage interest rate paid by borrowers leaves societies with high operating margins, a particular problem for smaller societies.

Rather than concede a modest increase in the mortgage rate, the Government, it seems, would prefer the societies to lower the rate paid to investors. This suggestion has not been received by the societies who are aware that investors are still not receiving very generous treatment from them.

Hundreds of building firms may still be faced with the prospect of bankruptcy, Mr A. Martin, president of the Yorkshire Region of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, expressed last night.

The Budget appeared to have done little to allay the problems and apprehensions of companies of all sizes in the industry. Decreasing order-books were causing concern and many large companies were worried about the lack of forward work.

At the same time concern must be expressed at the appalling delays taking place in granting planning permission in many areas. One can only speculate how much greater might such delays be if the industry had a full order book," he said.

Pound and dollar slip in nervous markets

Continuing uncertainty in foreign exchange markets yesterday contributed to further declines in the value of both the pound and the dollar. But the pound and the dollar were helped by a statement from the Swiss National Bank that although it had not yet intervened it would support the dollar in future if the need arose.

The pound closed with its effective depreciation rate from Smithsonian parities at 20.4 per cent, near the all-time record of 20.43 per cent on January 16.

Gold quenched down after its recent rise and the price slipped back to close at \$187.50 down 51c on the day.

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Slater winds up Far East deal for £5m

By Peter Wainwright Mr Jim Slater has now secured Slater, Walker Securities' £2m investment in the Far East and the Continent.

He has now agreed to sell the group's holding of 17,325,000 ordinary shares or 49.5 per cent of the total in Slater, Walker Overseas Investments to Hutchison Investments for £5m.

Hutchison has also agreed to acquire Slater, Walker's holding of 1,500,000 shares in Slater, Walker Hutchison for cash. Hutchison already owns the other 40 per cent of Slater, Walker Hutchison.

The two deals will net Slater, Walker £5m in cash and leave it with a net investment of £2m. Hutchison paper which it has undertaken not to sell in the open market for two years.

It could, however, place the shares, Slater, Walker Securities has also had to procure for the deal. Slater, Walker is a revolving, steady credit in United States dollars worth nearly £2m.

Friends offshoot sold to Phoenix for £5.5m

By Andrew Wilson In a move designed to strengthen both companies, Friends' Provident Life Office is selling most of its Century Insurance subsidiary to Phoenix Assurance in a deal worth £5.5m.

In return for the disposal of its general insurance side, which last year wrote £30m of business, generating £1.1m of pre-tax profits, Friends' Provident will receive six million Phoenix shares, raising its stake to 12.8 per cent of the equity.

While both groups emphasized yesterday this was in no way a financial operation, Friends' Provident had a long-term problem in establishing an adequate base to develop new general business in an inflationary period.

As a mutual company, founded by the Quakers in the 1830s, it did not have access to conventional capital markets used by the proprietary insurance companies. In addition, the Sale Department of Trade requirements combine in next January placed stringent requirements on asset ratios.

While the solvency margins of both companies were not revealed—Phoenix is one of the few with a dispensation against disclosure—it appears there will be some dilution following the acquisition.

Camell Laird strikers renew 'blockade'

Strikers at the Camell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, which has been closed for more than a month because of a pay dispute, yesterday renewed a 'blockade' and prevented some 400 management and staff employees from entering their offices.

Work on orders worth £125m has been stopped by the dispute and about 6,000 workers are idle—2,600 from the fitting out trades who are on strike, 2,900 manual workers and apprentices who are laid off, and the 400 staff "locked out" by the pickets.

47 pc Greencoat stake for Guinness Mahon

By Margaret Drummond Guinness Mahon, merchant bankers to Marc Gregory Holdings, the troubled private housebuilding and development group whose main subsidiary was put into receivership last year, has acquired the 47 per cent stake in Greencoat received by Marc Gregory in response to its offer. Marc Gregory has retained its original group.

Guinness Mahon provided the bulk of the £5m finance for Marc Gregory's controversial takeover offer, enforced by the City Panel after a bitter wrangle

with the Greencoat board. It is also involved in a number of joint developments with Marc Gregory.

Lord Kissin, chairman of Guinness Peat, confirmed at the group's annual meeting last week that the bank had outstanding advances of £4m to the housebuilding group after making unqualified provisions.

A spokesman for the bank said yesterday that the loans were secured on other Marc Gregory assets, including part of its remaining holding in Greencoat, as well as the stake that had been acquired, now worth only £520,000 following of 32p to around 5p share price from the high level the collapse of Greencoat's.

He added that there had been a number of enquiries about the Greencoat stake since the onset of Marc Gregory's difficulties.

Datsun halts low-interest sales incentive

By Clifford Webb Datsun Finance, the hire-purchase company set up earlier this year by Datsun UK and Lloyds & Scottish Finance to offer cut price terms to motorists buying the Japanese cars, has suspended operations.

The £5 per cent interest available from Datsun Finance was nearly half the rate charged by most other hire-purchase firms.

Last night a Datsun UK spokesman denied that the suspension was a move to take the heat off Japanese imports following demands from European motor industry leaders for severe quota restrictions on Japanese car imports.

"The decision to suspend our special hire-purchase arrangements has been made because we are running out of stocks."

In October Datsun was the largest importer in Britain with a record 6.5 per cent of the car market.

Share indices weaken to 16-year lows

By Terry Byload There was another nervous session on the London stock market yesterday. Equities were upset by persistent rumours that a leading company plans a substantial cash-raising operation. Midlands Bank denied market suggestions that a rights issue was intended.

With most industrial shares also lower on the prospect of further threshold wage payments, market indices breached their previous lows for 1974 to challenge levels not seen for the past 16 years.

The FT index closed 2 points down at 180.9, and the Times index 1.06 off at 71.88. Gold shares ran into profit-taking after a fall in London bullion prices. GCIS drifted lower in quiet trading with news of further cuts in American prime rates tending to offset the effects of the further rise in United Kingdom retail prices.

Investor's week, page 21

Bank rescue fails

Germany's Banking Supervisory Agency in Berlin said yesterday it had told the small Bavarian credit bank, Regensburg, Teilzahlungsbank (RTB) Ormar Dirrigl KG, to apply to the Regensburg court for liquidation proceedings to begin after a rescue attempt had failed. RTB handed in its banking licence on November 12 because of liquidity problems, with other banks' claims against it totalling more than DM27m (about £4.65m).

Return at Courtaulds

Courtaulds' new town, which has been halted for almost three weeks will resume production on Monday. A return to work programme for the 1,200 employees was arranged yesterday, in talks between the management and the Amalgamated Textile Trades Union.

Savings stamp lobby

A fight is planned by the National Savings Committee for England and Wales against the Government's decision to scrap the 10p savings stamp. Yesterday the committee said it had appointed a deputation of six to be led by Sir Robert Bellingier, its president and chairman, to meet Mr Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General.

£70m TriStar contract

A contract worth £70m for six Lockheed L1011 jets has been signed in London yesterday by Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways. The airline had already bought nine TriStars and the further six had been held on option to buy since July.

Price hits electrical contractors

Brown contractors are to be hit by their trade association's ruthless pressure to abide by contractors' prices.

Gray, director of Contractors' Association yesterday said that the flow was being checked, and there were no doubts whether could continue.

The same scale of leaflet warning of the dangers of electrical contractors.

Mr Stothers, president of ECA, said many were now refusing to take the flow of capital. Suppliers are being paid earlier, but customers wear hills late.

At that contractors' as much capital as they could raise to tide them over until they could not work.

I am encouraging use work because I see them taking away money from the others said.

Strikers arbitration

Men at the Hoover Manufacturing plant were confronted by ten workers when to continue a 10-day pay, decided to resume negotiations with the management, arbitrator.

Their fellow workers, he women, decided today that they should strike to end Wednesday's vote the announced that would be reopened.

Ministers criticize Honeywell jobs cut

By Kenneth Owen Technology Correspondent Ministers of the Department of Industry and the Department of Employment yesterday accused the United Kingdom subsidiary of Honeywell, the American electronics company, of "completely irresponsible behaviour" in not consulting with unions or the Department of Employment before its announcement on November 1 of redundancies at the company's Scottish factories.

Mr Owen described the ministers' statement as "irresponsible".

In an announcement the Department of Industry said that Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Albert Booth, Minister of State at the Department of Employment, had discussed with Mr James Hamilton, MP, "the grave situation created by the decision by Honeywell to declare 1,150 workers redundant at Newhouse, Bellshill and Uddingston without any warning or notice."

The statement added: "The two ministers agreed that the behaviour of Honeywell was completely irresponsible, because there had been no prior consultation with the unions or the Department of Employment."

"They also agreed to invite the company to make a full disclosure to the unions and, on the basis of that full disclosure, to begin serious talks at top level on both sides with the unions directly or with the participation of the Government, or under the chairmanship of the independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service, to resolve the situation and help to make the best arrangements for alternative work."

Honeywell responded by saying that the situation was already more than two-thirds resolved and that substantial arrangements for alternative work had been made.

Eight hundred employees had voluntarily accepted the company's redundancy terms, Honeywell spokesman said, and had already left the company. About 40 other companies had been contacted, and Honeywell knew of about 750 other jobs in the area.

Mr Jim McGregor, managing director of control systems for Honeywell, said he hoped the unions would now accept that it was in the interests of the 3,000 employees who would still have jobs in the factories after the planned reductions to let the remaining redundancies go ahead.

5,650 laid off in British Leyland dispute

By R. W. Shakespeare, All of British Leyland's Triumph car production is at a standstill and 5,650 workers are laid off in the Midlands and on Merseyside. Chrysler would also be facing fresh production difficulties after the weekend because of a overtime ban by skilled workers in its two big Coventry plants.

British Leyland's present problems centre on a strike directly involving 12 men at the Coventry car assembly plant. They operate the central control room and are demanding an interim pay increase.

Thirty more workers employed on associated jobs have stopped work in sympathy, and this has led to the lay-off of 4,200 production workers in Coventry, 1,100 in Liverpool and 250 at the body pressing plant in Birmingham.

The control room workers have arranged a meeting at Monday morning and British Leyland is recalling workers at Coventry, together with some of those laid off at Liverpool, in the expectation that some production can be resumed.

Millwrights at the Chrysler Ryton car assembly plant and the Stoke engines factory, both in Coventry, imposed a ban on overtime in support of their claim for higher overtime rates for weekend working. They are demanding parity with toolroom workers in the two plants.

Coventry stoppage: Shortages of engines and trim material caused production of Morris Minors at British Leyland's car assembly plant at Cowley, Oxford, to be halted yesterday.

Camell Laird strikers renew 'blockade'

Strikers at the Camell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, which has been closed for more than a month because of a pay dispute, yesterday renewed a 'blockade' and prevented some 400 management and staff employees from entering their offices.

Work on orders worth £125m has been stopped by the dispute and about 6,000 workers are idle—2,600 from the fitting out trades who are on strike, 2,900 manual workers and apprentices who are laid off, and the 400 staff "locked out" by the pickets.

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This was the second time the pickets have prevented the staff workers from entering.

Yesterday Mr Jack Stewerlock, chairman of the shop stewards' committee, said that the yard would remain closed until a satisfactory settlement of the pay claim was reached. He added: "That could mean for ever more."

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 1962=100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

Table with 3 columns: All Items, (1) Annual rate of increase in (2) All items except seasonal food, (3) Annual rate of increase in (3) over 6 months earlier

Table with 3 columns: 1973, 1974, 1975

Table with 3 columns: 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

Comparative figures to 31 March

Table with 3 columns: Turnover, Group profit before taxation, Taxation

Table with 3 columns: Cash flow, Net Current Assets, Ordinary Stockholders Funds

GUS operates over 2,750 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

The markets moved

Table with 3 columns: Bank Base Rates Table, Company Meeting Report, The Great Universal Stores

The Times index: 71.88 - 1.06 FT index: 180.9 - 2.0

Table with 3 columns: Bank Base Rates Table, Company Meeting Report, The Great Universal Stores

THE POUND

Table with 3 columns: Bank Base Rates Table, Company Meeting Report, The Great Universal Stores

RETAIL PRICES

Table with 3 columns: Bank Base Rates Table, Company Meeting Report, The Great Universal Stores



**Grouse**

Supplies of goods and services are increasingly being provided by the consumer in a way which is not without its hazards. The danger is that the company may be part of a group which is beset with the spectre of insolvency. Too often the ordinary consumer is unlikely to hear of any impending liquidation until it is too late. Individually, customers may be mulcted of comparatively small sums, but if a wide area of the consumer market is affected, the total may be large. Customers of a seed and bulb firm which went into liquidation complained that it was simply not worth getting legal advice to fill in the complicated claim form and swearing it before a solicitor, in the hope of getting back a small percentage of the sum they had paid. Their failure to file a claim with the liquidator meant that he had more money to distribute among the company's trade creditors, who benefited accordingly. In practice this involves an injustice to those ordinary members of the public who have paid their money and got nothing in return. Is it not possible to safeguard their interests in this type of situation? Some companies, in fact, try to achieve this. Booking an air ticket through a travel agency recently, a holidaymaker asked what would happen to his deposit should the carrier go the way of Court Line. The clerk assured him that his money would be held in a trust fund for passengers, and would not be released to the airline until the last minute. She could not say when this would be. As the traveller was obliged to pay the balance due on his ticket at least three weeks before departure, there was still bound to be a period of uncertainty. The use of a trust deposit account for customers' money received approval in the High Court recently from Mr Justice Megarry. A mail order firm had gone into liquidation and the liquidators sought to claim

for the benefit of its trade creditors a large sum which customers had paid on account of bedding and quilts they had never received. His Lordship orders that the money should be repaid to the customers concerned. He said that where customers had paid money in advance to a company for future supply of goods or services, it was an entirely proper and honourable thing for the company to pay that money into a special trust account, so that it could be repaid to those customers, should the company subsequently find that owing to its insolvency it was unable to provide them with the goods ordered. Unfortunately, in practice few firms are sufficiently concerned about customer protection to make use of the trust deposit account system to safeguard customers' money. Unless customers' payments have been placed to such a specially designated account, their chances of getting their money back will be on a par with those of the trade creditors who can usually write off their losses on their books. For them it has been an unhappy conclusion to what was probably a long period of prosperous dealing and can be set off against past profits. The ordinary consumer has no remunerative past dealings to look back on and has paid good money for a consideration which has wholly failed. Admittedly it would be complicated to alter bankruptcy and company law to give ordinary consumers a prior claim to have their money back before trade creditors go their. It is really up to trading companies to adopt the trust deposit account method of protecting customers' money by means of a voluntary code of practice. They can simply notify customers that they undertake to place their money in a separate trust account and not appropriate it until such time as the goods or tickets have been forwarded by them. This would not only enhance the standing of the company concerned, but would go far to reaffirm consumer confidence.

**Budget**

**Concessions for the elderly from Mr Healey**

Personal taxation was not a central theme of the autumn Budget on Tuesday, but before breathing a deep sigh of relief individuals should remember the actual wording of the Budget speech. Mr Healey, the Chancellor, made it quite clear that the relief is of a limited duration only. He made the point that private consumption must be held at existing levels for the great mass of the population, but he continued: "There must be room for those at the bottom to see their living standards rise. This means sacrifices for those at the upper end of the scale." "The main instrument for achieving this necessary redistribution of wealth and income is our system of personal taxation. I do not intend to introduce legislation this autumn to deal with those issues; the time for dealing with them will be in my spring Budget." So, he warned. The few changes in personal taxation which were announced were mainly in the nature of additional relief for the more vulnerable sections of the community, in particular the elderly. Even here, though, the news of higher state pensions and changes in the system of personal allowances for those over 65 was merely a foretaste of measures which will not actually come into operation until the next tax year. As from next April the present age exemption rules coupled with marginal relief will be replaced by a simpler system of giving higher personal allowances for people aged 65, and over. A single person over the age of 65 will receive a personal allowance of £950, compared with the standard single person's allowance of £625. Married couples, where one of the partners is 65 or over, will receive an allowance of £1,425, against the standard married persons' allowance of £865. To qualify for the full age allowance, income, both for married and single people, must not exceed £3,000. But not all the benefit is immediately lost when one's income exceeds that limit. In these circumstances the allowance will be reduced by £2

for every £3 by which the income exceeds £3,000, until the allowance is reduced to the standard rate of personal allowances. What this means is that a single elderly person will be able to enjoy £18.25 a week free of tax and a married couple £27.40 a week. They will also receive favourable tax treatment on some additional income over £3,000. Assuming that the present rates of personal allowances are in force after next April—which is unlikely—a single person will need to be in receipt of another £1,005 on top of the basic £3,000 before his personal allowance is reduced to the normal £625. The elderly also receive preferential treatment in the new rules relating to the investment

income surcharge. In his March Budget Mr Healey intended to lower the starting threshold for this surcharge on unearned income, but the proposal was defeated. But true to his promise, Mr Healey has reintroduced the measure. The investment income surcharge is to begin to bite on investment income of £1,000, not £2,000, but there will be a reduced rate of 10 per cent levied on the first £1,000. After £2,000 the present rate of 15 per cent will apply. There will be special arrangements for the elderly in that the surcharge will not apply until income exceeds £1,500 but the reduced rate of 10 per cent will only apply on the first band of £500.

Margaret Stane

**Round-up**

**Deposit bond from M & G**

M & G, Britain's second unit trust group, has a new investment scheme M and G Convertible Bond. The money is in cash deposits with major banks, but interest is calculated at the life company rate of 37 per cent. When the individual's bond there is no tax liability but high taxes are payable on ailing principle. The investment is £1,000. There is nothing new in the idea of money bonds, by entering the market the day, has been able upon the experience of investors and come an scheme which has the attraction of a lower charge of 3 per cent with the customer cent charged by its firm. If the money is being into any of M & G's funds, there is a discount of 5 per cent on the offer.

**Cash—the too good to be true investment**

Braddock speaking. Hi, George. Who's that? Why, baby, this is Burke and here, your lovely neighbour hoodmen. Remember us? Oh, it's you. None other. And how is Braddock, friend and client, the famed marketing manager of Cosmos Unit Trust Group? Pretty rough. Afraid I haven't been in touch for some time. We're keeping rather a low profile at the moment. I had noticed. Oh boy, had I ever noticed. As I said to Chuck the other day, if George keeps his profile any lower he'll get to be the best looking Neanderthal in the business. Mm. George, you haven't advertised for months. I mean months. You want us to starve? I tell you, I've lost four stone and if I stand sideways on the floorboards I get stuck in the cracks. So I imagine you're going to tempt me out into the open with some hare-brained scheme. Let me guess. It's a new headline, something like "Grand sale of the century—Everything must go." Or maybe even "Every racket carries a government wealth warning". George, do you mind? Or is it a new concept? "Zodiac units", so everyone has an investment to suit his own birth sign, perhaps. Aquarians getting a portfolio of shipping shares, water purification companies and so forth; and Taurians getting beef cubes, china shops and all that, and Virgoans. Have you finished? Well, it can't be a new concept, anyway. There's nothing that hasn't been tried in the investment field that wouldn't contravene the Small Lotteries and Gaming Acts. You're wrong. You're wrong. And I tell you, George, this new concept is gonna be the biggest damn lottery and gaming racket ever. Carry on, then. There's obviously no limit to the wonderfulness of your mind. Thank you for that tumultuous response. OK, this is the rationale. There is just one thing left that the market-place has not yet seen. Not only a unique selling proposition, but also a unique buying proposition, a unique saving proposition and a unique spending proposition. Go on. Cash—the investment that puts your money right back into your wallet again. But I don't quite see... Some bonds go up as well as down, some bonds go down as well as up, but the cash bond is the only bond that is absolutely guaranteed to do neither. I think I like it. Wait till you hear the rest of the copy. The fully safeguarded security of the cash bond stems from the fact that your money is invested along with everybody else's money in... yes, money! This Money Fund, after deduction of management charges is divided into units—the unit price of 100p (which never changes) being published daily in the national and financial press. This means that you are relieved of two of the biggest worries that face the investor—the worry that his investment is going to go down in value, and the worry that it isn't going to go up as much as he had expected in the first place. With the cash bond you know where you are. And why you are there. Wait a bit. What happens to the income? That's the real beauty of it, "We're keeping rather a low profile at the moment."

George. The income goes to the company. How do you explain that away, for Heaven's sake? It's kind of implied in the section on taxation. Like this: "Since you avoid the bother and confusion of either income or capital gains with your Cash Bond, you pay no income tax, surtax or capital gains tax on it under any circumstances. Moreover, through our flexible withdrawal facilities you can simply surrender any portion of your bond at any time without affecting the remaining balance in the slightest degree." "These twin and vital attributes are to be found in no other competing investment medium." Hardly surprising, really. "Your cash bond also extends the protection of valuable life assurance to your family. You get absolutely free life cover of a grand total of 100 per cent of the value of your units, which ever is the greater." Come again? Look at it through half-closed lids. It goes on: "Thus if you should die while your bond is still in force at least a maximum

of the full value of your units will be paid immediately to your estate." See what I mean? Sort of. Don't worry about it! Finally, a word on inflation. Successive governments have pledged themselves to rid our country of the scourge of inflation and successive governments have failed. But what if this Government succeeds, thus plunging us headlong into deflation—an economic disease as terrible if not more so as what we have been suffering from up till now. "Cash is the only way to overcome this new threat. For it is then that the value of your Cash Bond is actually going to rise in real terms—and free of tax, too."

Well, it's a great idea, but quite unmarketable, I'm afraid. Ungeorge, baby, you can't do this to me. It's just too good a package. In the present economic situation, this would kill all our other existing products stone dead.

Francis Kinsman


**Today's share prices - the chance of a lifetime?**

With the stock market so depressed, many shares are at bargain prices. Many, too, yield an income that would have been unthinkable a year ago. As a hedge against inflation, shares still have a strong attraction because they represent real assets such as buildings, machinery and land. Sooner or later their underlying values should reassert themselves. Yet many investors hesitate to commit money when there are still so many uncertainties.

prices recover you should show a good profit. To do this for yourself and invest in a spread of shares is virtually impossible. Yet, all this is done for you automatically and economically when you invest through the Barclays Unicorn Savings Plan. A Barclays Unicorn Savings Plan with the help of a bankers order is one of the easiest ways to save. It's automatic, and soon you may find you have built up a substantial sum—but you should regard your plan as a long-term one. Remember that the price of shares and the income from them can go down as well as up.

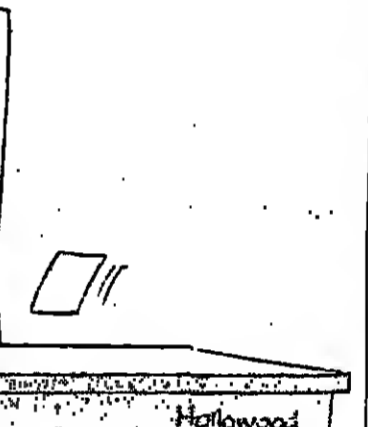
**How to start** So that you can start now, we include a combined application form and bankers order. In addition to monthly saving you can start off with a lump sum of any amount you like. This way you may achieve the extra benefit from buying at current low prices. To save regularly, fill in the application form and Bankers Order. The minimum monthly payment is £4. Income reinvested: The income earned by your shares under the plan is automatically reinvested for you. Charges: In the Barclays Unicorn Savings Plan in Unicorn '500' Trust, you do not pay any additional charges other than the normal ones for the Trust, which are an initial 5% (included in the buying price of your shares) and a half-yearly charge of 3/16ths of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Fund, paid out of the Trust's income. The tax position: The income is reinvested net of basic rate income tax. You receive a tax credit which will enable you to claim a refund from the Inland Revenue if your circumstances permit. Under present tax legislation any realisation will be entirely free of capital gains tax if you pay income tax for that year at no more than the basic rate after including in your income one half of your net gains from all sources. If you need any advice about this scheme, consult your bank manager, stockbroker, solicitor or other professional adviser. Managers: Barclays Unicorn Ltd., Unicorn House, 252 Romford Road, London E7 9JB. Tel: 01-534 8521. Members of the Association of Unit Trust Managers. Trustee: Royal Exchange Assurance.

**Application form** Please complete one or both parts of this form and return it to: Barclays Unicorn Limited, Unicorn House, 252 Romford Road, London, E7 9JB. FIRST SUBSCRIPTION/LUMP SUM INVESTMENT Please open a Savings Account in Unicorn '500' Trust. I enclose a first subscription/lump sum of £... Please make cheques payable to Oulton Walker & Co. Ltd. Registered in England. No. 28222. Reg. office as above. (If you declare that I am over 18 and am not resident outside the Scheduled Territories nor acquiring the shares on the nominee (s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories, I request Oulton Walker & Co. Ltd. to act as the nominee shareholder of the shares so acquired. If you are unable to make this declaration on, it should be deleted and the form filled through your bank, stockbroker or any other authorised agency. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland, to the cases of joint applications, all trust etc.) Signature..... FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Name in Full..... 65/100 Address..... Under present tax legislation any realisation will be entirely free of capital gains tax if you pay income tax for that year at no more than the basic rate after including in your income one half of your net gains from all sources. TO: Bankers Order Form (Name of your Bank)..... Bank Limited Address of your Bank..... Date..... Please pay to Barclays Bank Limited, 20-00-19 at 68, Lombard St., London, E.C.3, for the credit of the Dillon Walker & Co. Ltd., Savings Scheme A/C 20304387 the sum of £..... (minimum £4) on the..... 1974 and continue to pay that amount on the..... day of every month until further notice in writing from me/us and debit my/our account with you from time to time with such payments. "If possible give a day other than the first of the month." Signature..... Name..... FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Address..... Please quote when remitting: Bank Acc. No.....

**Barclays Unicorn** 

**Investment trust valuations**

Total Assets less current liabilities £ million	Company	Date of Valuation	Annual Dividend	Net Asset Value after deducting prior charges at market value
74.1	Albion	31.10.74	4.755	149
12.2	Caafila 3 National	31.10.74	3.1	77
4.3	Cloverhouse Investment	31.10.74	2.45	43
1	Crossfield	31.10.74	2.01	51
1	Gundea & London	31.10.74	1.11	74
45.5	Edinburgh	31.10.74	4,346.43	144
24.0	First Scottish American	31.10.74	2.1	56
3.2	Grange	31.10.74	2.88	62
31.7	Grey Northants	31.10.74	2.9	50
30.6	Guardian	31.10.74	1.55	49
45.6	Investment Limited	31.10.74	1.36	136
38.3	Investors Capital	31.10.74	1.0	50
8.3	Jardine Japan	30. 9.74	0.45	82
14.1	Kingfisher Investment Co	31.10.74	1,575	43
18.2	London & Holywood	31.10.74	2.45	70
11.5	London & Montreal	31.10.74	3.65	165
22.2	London Overseas	31.10.74	2.25	68
78.8	Mercantile Investment	31.10.74	1.61	33
1	do Conv Op-1883	31.10.74	14.50	1
1.3	Northern Assurance	1.11.74	1	27
1.3	Save & Prosper Linked	1.11.74	1	27
37.4	Scottish Alliance	31.10.74	2,273	37
5.1	General 3 Commercial	31.10.74	1,925	82
26.0	Second Alliance	31.10.74	4.2	127
1.8	Shires	31.10.74	5.6	31
20.8	Shires Overseas	31.10.74	3.5	113
55.5	United British Securities	31.10.74	5.7	191
62.3	Balfour Gilford & Co	31.10.74	2.3	73
48.9	Edinburgh 3 Dundee	31.10.74	1.6	85
30.1	Memo	31.10.74	1.85	31
6.2	Winton	31.10.74	3.25	128
1.1	Baring Bros & Co Ltd	1.11.74	1.5	68
12.3	Titania	25.10.74	7.5	455
8.8	Cripps Warburg Ltd	31.10.74	1.0	66
2.0	Atlanta, Baltimore & Chicago	31.10.74	0.56	31
2.4	West Coast & Texas Regional	31.10.74	0.56	31
41.8	American	31.10.74	1.27	31
8.3	Crescent Japan	31.10.74	1	76
8.2	Alliance	15.10.74	3.6	123
10.7	Cardinal	31.10.74	6.75	114
1.4	do Conv Loan 1986/87	31.10.74	25.99	187.0
3.1	City & Gracechurch	31.10.74	1.125	33
2.0	General Investors & Trustees	31.10.74	0.3	43
3.3	F & C Eurotrust	31.10.74	0.3	33
31.3	Foreign 3 Colonial	31.10.74	2.4	107
86.3	Scottish National	31.10.74	2.2	71
3.8	Glasgow Stockholders	31.10.74	2.95	69
41.4	Border Southern Stockholders	31.10.74	2,125	86
20.1	Debenbury Corporation Ltd	31.10.74	4.5	194
6.1	General Stockholders	31.10.74	3.1	308
14.3	Govett European	31.10.74	3.5	62
30.5	Lake View	31.10.74	1.35	73
17.8	London & Abchurch	31.10.74	£4.00	£79.90
32.8	Stockholders	31.10.74	5.0	268
8.8	Berry	31.10.74	0.6125	438
6.8	G T Johnson	31.10.74	£4.25	£54.40
4.2	Northern Securities	31.10.74	1.5	73
26.1	Hambro Group	31.10.74	2.5	84
22.5	Richesdale Prop & Gen	31.10.74	4.0	80
11.7	Bishopsgate	31.10.74	3.0	133
2.0	Brilliant 3	31.10.74	1.0	133
1.8	City of Oxford	31.10.74	2.0	74
3.3	Seasidemount	31.10.74	0.8	24
75.2	Wilson	31.10.74	1.5	67
14.7	Electric & General	31.10.74	1.0	67
4.9	Washington	31.10.74	0.85	35
3.7	Greenlark	31.10.74	1.0	31
3.4	Mendip	31.10.74	1.0	52
3.5	Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd	31.10.74	1.45	32
10.1	City 3 International	31.10.74	2.4	60
11.0	General Consolidated	31.10.74	3.08	82
55.7	Philip Hill	31.10.74	1.925	88
18.7	Nucleon Twenty-Eight	31.10.74	1.9625	38
1.7	Ivery & Sime	31.10.74	5.0	134
67.4	British Assets	31.10.74	1.225	41
21.0	Second British Assets	31.10.74	3.57	113
24.9	Atlantic Assets	31.10.74	0.8	48
8.4	Viking Finance	31.10.74	0.5	58
3.1	Anglo Welsh	30. 9.74	1.37	55
4.8	Leopold Joseph	29.10.74	4.375	55
4.2	Thames	25.10.74	1.13	113
			2,3325	67



That's the real beauty of it, "We're keeping rather a low profile at the moment."

There are signs of activity in the unit linked assurance industry. Barclay Unicorn is among the low levels. Abbey Life & another company that investors are ready to test the water again.

مكتبة من الأصل



كندا من الأصل

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

W Wood & Sons in better shape but profits still elusive

The picture is now clearer of W. Wood & Sons, the group which reported substantial irregularities in the historical accounts...

BPM liquidity well provided for

For the year June 30 BPM Holdings, formerly Birmingham Post & Mail Group, has turned in increased profits end turnover and the good news is that the group is well provided with liquid resources.

Dollar Land

The whole position at Dollar Land is "still fraught with difficulties", Mr Hugh Brackett, the chairman, told yesterday's annual meeting.

Macanie trebles profit

A threefold increase in profits to £304,000 before tax, has been achieved by Macanie (Lojbe) a Courtaulds subsidiary.

Sales rose from £7.27m. to £8.74m. There is an interim dividend of 0.49p—last year there was a single payment of 2p.

Keyser Booder, another Courtaulds company, has increased its interim profits from £114,000 to £198,000 on turnover of £5.13m (against £4.06m).

The board states that the effects of the three-day week were more than offset by performance at the South African unit. The second half does not look promising, however, and only a small improvement is seen over the £506,000 profit achieved last year.

NFU-FMC bid off

Now that the offer by the NFU Development Trust for the FMC meat wholesaling group has been referred to the Monopolies Commission, NFU is complying with the takeover code by withdrawing its offer.

Anglian Food sells off broiler business

In what is described as the first phase of a planned diversification programme the Anglian Food Group is selling its broiler business to the Cobb Breeding Corporation, of the United States.

Simon Eng venture

Formation of a new company specialising in the marketing of equipment for the banding and procession of particulate solids

Boddington going well

The half-time results of Boddington's Brewery the Manchester-based independent group, show that the group has achieved a significant increase in trade compared with the first half of 1973.

Sales of its locally-brewed beer enjoys increasing popularity and Mr Ewart Boddington, the chairman, says sales overall in the third quarter to the end of September have maintained the impact of the first half. He is confident that full year taxable profits will show a satisfactory increase on last year's £1.3m, bearing in mind that profit margins continue to be squeezed due to rapidly rising costs.

Gold shines • Shoring up timber

Investment attitudes have shaped during the week. Gold shares have all risen and gold prices have risen. Gold shares have all risen and gold prices have risen.

Until gilts can recover their poise, then, there seems to be little room for much recovery in equity prices, although the Chancellor's measures to relieve the liquidity problems caused by the taxation of stock appreciation could bring selective buying in such sectors as timber end stores.

Thornton buys a gilt

Thornton inaugurated an investment portfolio with a family over Saturday lunch, very little benefit from a suggested Pricerite: Ken over? Ob, however, suggested British Leyland I can go along there when I leave school.

on the other side of the Atlantic will, he believes, prove infectious. He has also been reassured by the tone of Mr Healey's Budget speech.

More messing about in boats

Boat hire firms are looking to the canal, where the number of pleasure boats has more than doubled in the last six years, for new business. There are already over 1,000 rental boats available on the canal system.

ties themselves, other amenities groups and the boat hirers. But progress is considered too slow for commercial purposes.

estimated that in 1973 one million people took holidays in inland waterways in Britain, just over three based on the Norfolk Broads, the traditional home of boat hire. About 450 boats operate from the Thames and river Wey, where the industry is also well established.

Next year, Ladyline plans to have 62 boats for hire on the canal compared with 42 this year. This makes it probably the largest boat owner on the canal system although, unlike some of its competitors in this area, Ladyline uses mainly modern designed cabin cruisers rather than the traditional narrow boat.

Insurance Problems of index linking policies

No life insurance policy is currently keeping pace with inflation. In other words, premiums paid to theoretically the best policies on the market are not retaining their purchasing power.

It can be seen that neither of the two solutions, of increasing the sum assured or providing a really satisfactory solution to the problem of adapting life cover and premiums to a high rate of inflation.

On the pensions side employers cannot make the contributions needed to keep pace with inflation at its current rate.

Under current legislation a policy along such lines would not rank as a qualifying policy (cost thus the premiums would be ineligible for the usual tax relief).

So far, many life offices have been tackling the question simply by giving policyholders the right to arrange further life assurance to the future without further evidence of health being required.

At the moment there is no reason to suspect that there will be a reduction in future rates of reversionary bonus declared by the old-established offices with good bonus records.

Timing motor premium costs

Motorists have already noted the more obvious signs of cutting premium rates, for instance, high on most of the acceptance of the policy for accident damage claims—so that one day, say, the first £20 or any such claim from a resource.

Otherwise, it is surprising how often a car is in an accident when somebody other than the driver or his wife was at the wheel.

At the moment there is no reason to suspect that there will be a reduction in future rates of reversionary bonus declared by the old-established offices with good bonus records.

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name, Performance (1973-74). Includes National D, National Shamrock, Glen Fund, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name, Performance (1973-74). Includes Pelican, Discretionary F, Equity & Law, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name, Performance (1973-74). Includes Trades Union, Jescot Sec Leads, Oceanic Growth, etc.

We can now offer directors the added luxury of retiring on their own terms.

Directors Retirement Plan. The arithmetic of the plan is worth studying at leisure—to find out more fill in the coupon and send it to us or consult your usual insurance advisor. No stamp is required—we pay the postage.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

62pc of Wedgwood products go overseas

With overseas markets now taking 62 per cent of total production Wedgwood, makers of fine china, glassware and pottery, increased both sales and profits by more than a third (to £17.3m and £2.38m respectively) in the half to September 28.

Hopes of Ashbourne bid fade further

Hopes that outside shareholders in Ashbourne Investments will receive a bid faded further yesterday when the consortium's two main members, Crest International and Corporate Guarantee Trust, announced that their own merger plans, originally announced nearly a year ago, had been called off.

Stock markets

Rights issue rumours in banks

The slide in the equity market continued yesterday, when the fears of further inflationary pressures were strengthened by confirmation that retail price rises have triggered off cost-of-living rises for about 10 million workers. Selling pressure was not heavy but the lack of any buying orders led prices at the mercy of each fresh seller.

The FT index fell by 2.0 points to 180.9, its lowest level since August 9, 1958. The Times index shed a further 1.06 to 71.88. Recorded bargains remained low at 5.71, while amplified turnover figures for the previous session again showed how tax loss trading boosted trade during the pre-Budget period.

Oil shares were upset by United States sellers, who are nervous of the Government's plans for the North Sea oil industry. Gold shares ran back sharply when the bullion price dipped in London. Losses ranged to £1.25.

Waiting game in bid for Unicorp

Gold Fields of South Africa is now submitting December 20 for acceptance of its current offer for Union Corporation, rather than November 22. As a counter-bidder has yet to formally emerge, GFSA has been required to keep its offer open for four months as demanded under South African legislation effectively until January 25.

The financial gearing required to get new mining ventures off the ground has hit Consolidated African Selection Trust's cash balances hard. Due to its net 22 per cent participation in the Agnew nickel project in Western Australia, CAST has had to repay local loans totalling \$6.6m (£3.75m) which, with other acquisitions, has left net cash down during the year to June 30 from £8.19m to £3.82m.

emerge in March and also possibly proposals for the long-awaited merger with Seleco. Of more immediate interest is South Bay where the life now seems likely to be prolonged until he late 1970's. By then what appears to be a major larger operation at Brouillette north western Quebec could be coming on stream—if it is not so far displayed and vindicated. While caution required the significance of this copper, zinc and silver find must not be overlooked.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 15.—At noon today the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by 3.27 points at 630.63. Xerox fell \$2 to \$63. The Federal Trade Commission said it had accepted a consent agreement with Xerox requiring the firm to license its entire office-copyer patent portfolio.

NY sugar erratic in frantic dealing

New York, Nov 15.—SUGAR futures were erratic in the near by months in the market. The market trend in the market reflected conflicting opinions of the near by months in the market. The market trend in the market reflected conflicting opinions of the near by months in the market.

Table with columns for various stocks and their prices, including Allied Chem, Allied Stores, Alcoa, etc.

Latest dividends

Table listing dividends for various companies such as Aberdeen Trust, Bellair Cosmetics, Boddingtons Brew, etc.

Poor second-half gives Muirhead static return

A second-half setback with profits down 20 per cent from £498,000 to £400,000 has been experienced by Muirhead, the Beckenham-based electrical and mechanical engineers. This compares with a first half in which profits rose 34 per cent to £410,000 and gives a static overall return with the pre-tax £7,000 ahead, at £310,000.

Canadair Prices

Table listing Canadian stock prices for companies like Abitibi, Alcan, Alcan Steel, etc.

Euromarket prices (midday indicators)

Table listing Euromarket prices for various currencies and instruments like STRAIGHTS, American Money, etc.

Losses soar at North Kalguri

Although no explanation given at this stage, continuing difficulties at the Scotia and Carr Boyd Rocks nickel/copper mines would appear to be the main factors behind escalating losses at North Kalguri Mines.

Andrew Wilson

Andrew Wilson, a financial analyst, provides commentary on market trends and company performance.

Briefly

ABERDEEN TRUST: Net revenue for 1973-74 is £396,000 (£820,000). Dividend up from 4.5p to 5p.

BERRY TRUST

Taxable profit, £173,000 (£175,000) for 1973-74. Earnings a share, 7.75p (7.75p). Dividend is 0.21p (0.21p). Net asset value a share, 37.5p (75p).

SHERE INVEST

Taxable revenue for half year, £631,000 (£627,000). Net asset value a share, 52p (85p).

MRE PRODUCTION SERVICES

Company has been formed to Dublin. A placing of 3.5m shares is to be made in shares. So far applications are in for 2.4m.

ZAMBESIA CONS FINANCE

Company has acquired Agrifac-Fortar for £140,000 cash.

Table with columns for various stocks and their prices, including Allied Chem, Allied Stores, Alcoa, etc.

Table listing Canadian stock prices for companies like Abitibi, Alcan, Alcan Steel, etc.

Table listing Euromarket prices for various currencies and instruments like STRAIGHTS, American Money, etc.

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Table listing Euromarket prices for various currencies and instruments like STRAIGHTS, American Money, etc.

Advertisement for The Times Veuve Clicquot Champagne. Features a woman holding a champagne glass and text describing the award and nomination process. Includes a 'Nomination' form and 'Rules' section.



هكذا من الأصل

# Sugar facts for Brussels on Monday.

The first step forward has been taken.  
We welcome the Common Market agreement to receive  
the 1.4 million tons from the Commonwealth.

All this must come to Britain's refineries.

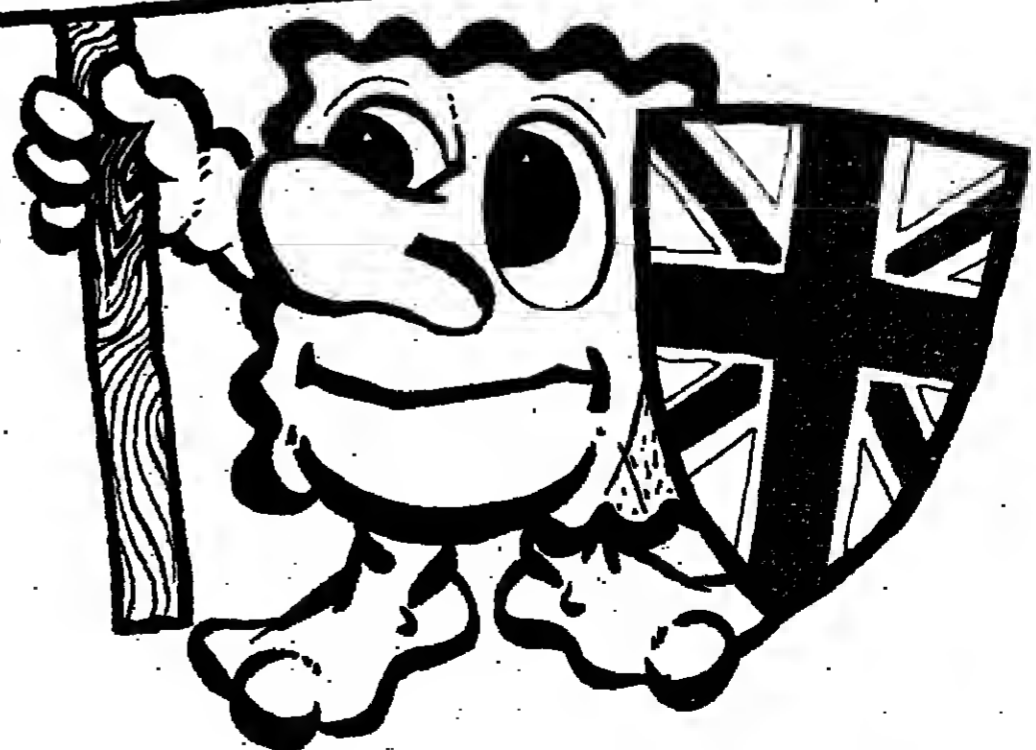
Starting from February we need an additional  
600,000 tons which can only be obtained from the  
world market.

This too must come to Britain's refineries.

Because it takes at least two months for sugar to  
reach the British housewife from overseas.

**Agreements must be reached  
immediately!**

**SAVE  
OUR  
SUGAR!**



*Issued by the Board of Tate & Lyle Limited in the interests of their employees,  
their shareholders and the people of Great Britain.*



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Tough going but GUS opening to match £36m

Shareholders of Great Universal Stores were told yesterday that the annual meeting...

In the background of these circumstances, GUS would continue to give an account of itself this year...

Francis Parker sales of £3.5m

Francis Parker has sold land and property totalling £3.5m so far this year...

Liberty Life to offer for Real Estate Corp

As expected Liberty Life Association of Africa, which holds 51 per cent of the shares of Real Estate Corporation of South Africa...

A doubled payout from Bisichi

With pre-tax profits jumping from £10.314 to £44,262, Bisichi Tin is doubling its dividend...

Ralli Secs-Bowater

Although strong links will be retained with Bowater, the Ralli Securities Trust is to change its name to Mentech Investment Trust...

BROMSGROVE CASTING

For six months to September 30, Bromsgrove Casting has reported a 100 per cent increase in turnover...

CHAMBERLIN & HILL

Interim dividend 1.34p (0.93p), Pre-tax profit for half-year to September 30 £12,000 (£125,000)...

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks including Barclays, FNCI, Hill Samuel, etc.

Foreign Exchange Pound, dollar still weak

The pound and the dollar continued to be weak on foreign exchanges yesterday, but were steadier than earlier in the week...

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling with columns for market rates and market rates.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and terms.

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on a very large scale yesterday to bridge the shortage of fresh funds on Lombard Street at the end of the week...

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 108.34 on November 12...

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments like Treasury Bills, etc.

Commodities

COPPER advanced £1.75 for cash, with bars which were three months' contract...

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various categories like Industrial, All-Share, etc.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of shares and bonds.

Highgate Optical

Reported interim taxable profits slightly ahead of £138,000, against £134,000...

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for name, bid, offer, and yield.

Law Report November 15 1974

Chancery Division

Marriage revokes will gift to 'my fiancée'

In re Coleman (deceased), Coleman v Coleman and Others. Before Mr Justice Megarry. A will in which the testator made substantial gifts to his fiancée Mrs Muriel Jeffery was held not to be a will expressed to be made in contemplation of a marriage...

Queen's Bench Division

Ex-wife no dependant

Payne-Collins v Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd. Before Mr Justice O'Connor. The divorced wife of a deceased husband was held not to be a dependant in the meaning of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1951...

Marriage revokes will gift to 'my fiancée'

Continuation of the legal report text from the previous page.



Stock Exchange Prices.

Equities again weak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. 3 Contango Day, Nov 23. Settlement Day, Dec 3. 3 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

كندا من الأصل

The new Leicester Building Society more than 100 branches throughout the UK. Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages.

WELLS COUCH WHISKY Affore ye go

Main stock exchange table with columns for various sectors: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, HEALTH AND FOREIGN, MINES, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS, and SHIPPING. Includes sub-sections like VICES, DISCOUNTS, and ND DISTILLERIES.







NOTICES
Employment to assist
migrants.

OVER OR
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GENERAL
SKI AND PART-TIME
WORK

INDUSTRIAL P.R.O.
Our client, a major auto-manu-

EXPERIENCED MATURE
BOOK-KEEPER

SECRETARIAL
BILINGUAL SECRETARY

PARTNER'S SECRETARY
for W.I. Law Office SALARY £2,400

PERSONAL SECRETARY
require for Managing Director

SECRETARY FOR
NATIONAL TOURIST
OFFICE (MAYFAIR)

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/P.A.
Director of Public Company

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/P.A.
Director of Public Company

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Director of Public Company

SECRETARIAL
NEW HORIZONS
ARE AHEAD

STELLA FISHER TODAY
Office people find it most con-

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110-111 STRAND, W.C.2

SECRETARY, LISTEN
If you care about the plight of

SECRETARIAL
BILINGUAL SECRETARY

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SECRETARIAL
AT ADVENTURE

JAYCAR CAREERS
The specialist Agency with all

SHORTHAND SECRETARY
£2,300 + L.V.s

WOLSEY HALL
The Oxford Correspondence

OXFORD AND COUNTY
SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE
Secretarial and Language train-

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Secretarial and Language train-

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
ENGLISH SPEAKING
Nanny, Mother's Help, etc.

MARRIED COUPLE for resident
porting duties. Previous experi-

HOUSEKEEPER to care for elderly
person. References available.

SECRETARIAL
WOLSEY HALL

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MOTOR CARS
FERRARI DINO
308GT4 2+2

CHIPSTEAD
OF KENSINGTON
for your
NEW MERCEDES-BENZ

WANTED
WANTED 1973/74 spec. B.M.W.

MORGAN
all models required.
M.C.R. G. 7-45787. Tel: 01-252-5760.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
SILVER CLOUD III
PARA-MOUNT AIRLINES

IMMACULATE
FIAT 124 SPORTS COUPE
1974. 6,000 miles pearl grey.

BENTLEY Continental convertible
registered 1966. Excellent

1958 BENTLEY 2.5 Litre grey and
black. 12,500. High mileage.

SITUATIONS WANTED
WOMAN JOURNALIST, bilingual.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT
with 10 years experience in

HARLEY
secretary seeks job.
Tel: 01-252-5760.

YOUNG WOMAN, some experience,
seeking job. Tel: 01-252-5760.

LAURENCE
Complete change after
moving to London.

ITALIAN GIRL, former management
trainee, seeks job. Tel: 01-252-5760.

FLAT SHARING
GIRL, shares flat near Kensington.

RENTALS
ONSLOW SQUARE,
S.W.7

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
and estate agents.

AROUND TOWN FLATS
We will find you a flat to suit your

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES
with modern amenities.

EQUIPPED PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO. Dark room, in Chelsea.

HOLIDAY HOUSES/FLATS
Large selection, all modern, some

TELEX SHARING SERVICE
Day/Out of Hours/Midnight

LITING PRINTING, automatic type
and offset printing.

STRUCTURAL SURVEYS
Architectural plans, specifications

LARGE BOOKSHELVES
solid wood, all heights.

GUIDE BOOKS
Family Histories

MAKE WRITING YOUR
BOBBY THIS WINTER

ENJOY YOUR OWN PARTY
with your own DJ.

EXAMS NEXT JUNE? C.E. O and
A.C.E. classes.

SPRING TUNING and action
plans for 1975.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
ATTORNEY
MUST SELL
FOR ESTATE

Claude Monet oil, "Bellic Isles", signed, size
60 x 74 cm, best offer over £24,000.

FOR SALE
PRIVATE COLLECTOR
LONDON

Marc Chagall's complete Daphnis et Chloe, 42
colour plates. All signed, mint condition.

RESISTA CARPETS LTD.
London's leading specialists in

1860 PURE VINTAGE
PORT
Magnificent condition,
ripe for immediate use

MAGNIFICENT ANTIQUES
AND FURNITURE

GOOD HOME WANTED
FOR LARGE JACOBSEN
TRUNK

MAGNIFICENT GILT
LOUIS XV CABINET

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with your own DJ.

EXAMS NEXT JUNE? C.E. O and
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SPRING TUNING and action
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PAINTINGS BY AUSTRALIAN
ARTISTS—Living or dead.

TWO M.C. ESCNER numbered (tho-

RICHARD HAMILTON 07 picture
of 1967. Tel: 01-252-5760.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
ATTORNEY
MUST SELL
FOR ESTATE

Claude Monet oil, "Bellic Isles", signed, size
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RICHARD HAMILTON 07 picture
of 1967. Tel: 01-252-5760.

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
Publishing Division
If you are in your mid-twenties, with proven competence...

TKJ 209K
MOTHER'S HELP
English speaking single lady
required for child, aged 12...

INFLATION BEATERS!
FROM £40-£2400
Alghan, Belouch, Persian, Turkish
Chinese and Russian rugs...

CHRISTMAS CARDS
11 designs, including 11
black and white designs...





ADVERTISING... 04-37 3311... Deadline for advertisements...

DEATHS

HARVEY... On November 15th, 1974, peacefully in hospital... HAWKINS... On November 15th, 1974, peacefully in hospital...

IN MEMORIAM

COMPTON... Memorial Service for Lord Compton... FIPCH, REGGIE... Memorial Service for Reggie Fipch...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW... will be held in the SOCIETY'S NEW HALL...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THOMSON HOLIDAYS... This month's Thomson Best Buys... THOMSON HOLIDAYS... Prices subject to fuel and currency cost changes...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CATCH A FALLING TSAR... Leningrad, beautiful and exciting... THOMSON HOLIDAYS... We take the care...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SOVIET UNION... Three fascinating 7-day (6 nights) Air Tours from which to choose...

HOW TO HOLD THE MOST ECONOMICAL EXHIBITIONS OR TRADE SHOW EVER

During 1975 we will give you absolutely free of charge 26,000 sq ft of uninterrupted exhibition, conference trade show space...

BIRTHS

BLACK... On November 14th, at Bristol to Jane and David... GULL... On November 14th, 1974, at St. Michael's...

DEATHS

DEAVIS... On November 14th, at Bristol to Jane and David... GULL... On November 14th, 1974, at St. Michael's...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

KENT'S THE PLACE... The Times will be "spotlighting" on Friday, 20th November...

UK HOLIDAYS

FRANCE COMES TO THE WYE VALLEY... Unique hotel set in Tintern Forest...

TAKE-A-BREAK

Send a week or two this winter in Madeira, Marrakech, Barbados or the Algarve...

TUNISIAN HOLIDAYS

Exclusive holidays in this fascinating country... SUPERTRAVEL... 22, Hans Place, London...

ACROSS AFRICA

MAIROUL DAP ES SALAM... ACCRA, FREETOWN, ROBE, ADDIS ABABA... NEW WAYS TRAVEL... 51, Whitehall, W.1.

ROBERT REID ASSOCIATES

25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1... (Tel. 01-234 3666/7)...

DEATHS

DEAVIS... On November 14th, at Bristol to Jane and David... GULL... On November 14th, 1974, at St. Michael's...

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ACROSS AFRICA

MAIROUL DAP ES SALAM... ACCRA, FREETOWN, ROBE, ADDIS ABABA... NEW WAYS TRAVEL... 51, Whitehall, W.1.

ROBERT REID ASSOCIATES

25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1... (Tel. 01-234 3666/7)...

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,844

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-28.

ACROSS... 1 Capone's one for a 60's home... 2 Hammed dogs among a swirling shoal of dace... 3 Bands of 'The Red, White and Blue' 191.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WEEKLY DEPARTURES... THURSDAY, 14th November... FRIDAY, 15th November... SATURDAY, 16th November...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WEEKLY DEPARTURES... THURSDAY, 14th November... FRIDAY, 15th November... SATURDAY, 16th November...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WEEKLY DEPARTURES... THURSDAY, 14th November... FRIDAY, 15th November... SATURDAY, 16th November...

DOWN... 1 Chant 'no more of that endless dialling' (8). 2 Wander up in send-up of Sam (7).

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Handy Ad! Buyer replied from Spain. Ring 01-837 3311 and let The Times help you.

Villa Owners. Meon, the officially appointed villa organisers in the British Isles, will book flights for you and your friends at attractive prices.

Humidifier. Complete the coupon and find out how the right type of humidifier can protect your health, Antiques, Furniture, Paintings, Plants etc.

Free Advice. On how to cut your heating bills, help prevent flu, dry sore throats and get rid of that drowsy, stuffy 'dry air' feeling.